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EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

Important Debates in the British Parliament.

The American Question Fully Discussed.

ABLE SPEECH OF LORD PALMERSTON.

THE WAR IN THE DUCHIES

The mails by the *Africa* via Boston, including London dates to Feb. 6, reached this City yesterday morning.

The Manchester Examiner's Liverpool correspondent writes, under date of Feb. 5:

"The result of Capt. HERBERT OSBORNE'S refusal to serve under a Chinese mandarin was to-day (Friday) made pretty visible in Liverpool by a notice being posted in the Liverpool Exchange newsroom, to the effect that three of the steamers comprising the Anglo-Chinese steam squadron, viz., the *Pekin*, *China* and *Tien-Tsin*, had passed the Straits of Sunda, en route for England. Capt. HERBERT OSBORNE was on board the *Tien-Tsin*."

It was understood that the following Judges would preside at the hearing of the appeal in the *Alabama* case on the 6th: Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, Mr. Justice Crompton, Mr. Justice Blackburn, and Mr. Justice Mellor, from the Court of Queen's Bench; Lord Chief Justice Erle, Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Justice Willes and Mr. Justice Byles, from the Court of Common Pleas. It is stated that the case will be heard before the House of Lords, whatever the decision may be in the Court of Exchequer Chamber, it being the wish of all parties to have the law decided and settled by the highest legal authorities in the Kingdom.

The London *Star* of Feb. 6 says:

"The bankruptcy of Mr. Z. C. PEARSON has not yet ceased to occupy the attention of the Commissioners. Mr. Commissioner GOULBURN was engaged all yesterday with it. The bankrupt applied for his discharge, and was subjected to a long examination, in the course of which his career from the position of a shopboy to be Mayor of Hull and a bankrupt shipowner was traced. Incidentally it came out that he was also Mr. PEARSON who was engaged in the sale of the *Sphinx* or *Sphynx*—we do not know which—ram to the Confederates, and that he received £700 commission on the sale. His examination is to be resumed on the 12th inst."

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that the subscribers have at length given Capt. BLAKELY an order to manufacture for the public service one 11-inch gun.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Important Parliamentary Debates.

On Feb. 4, as has already been announced by telegraph, Parliament opened its sessions, and the Queen presented her address, which was read by the Lord Chancellor. We give the prominent points of the highly important debate which followed.

LORD DERBY'S SPEECH.

Lord DERBY, after alluding to the birth of a son to the Prince of Wales as an event of happy promise for the future, referred with satisfaction to the general prosperity of the country, notwithstanding the interruption of the supply of cotton and the consequent distress in the manufacturing districts. Upon this point he said it was most satisfactory, notwithstanding the trials which the country has gone through, to see that our commerce is steadily increasing, and that the revenue has been more than able to meet all the demands which have been made upon it; and I trust that, if nothing shall occur to check this course of prosperity, the country may hope for a further remission of the burdens which have pressed and do press so heavily upon the people. It is true that there is one exception from this general state of prosperity, caused by that unhappy war which has so long continued in the disturbed state of the greater part of the Continent of North America. But even though I am able to agree with the language of the speech that the great pressure of distress which prevailed last year has been mitigated, there is still a very heavy pressure upon that population, and which has been borne with an amount of courage and patience which has called forth the universal approbation of the people of this country. But I venture to entertain a hope that the worst and heaviest of the pressure is at an end, and that in the course of a few months we may date a considerable increase in the industry of the manufacturing districts. [Hear, hear.] I may be permitted to say that the anticipations which were formed last year of the expected supply of cotton have been realized to the letter, and therefore we may look with greater confidence at the anticipations put forth by those who say that towards the beginning of April or May we may calculate upon a supply of cotton which will be sufficient to maintain the mills in working order for five days in the week throughout the manufacturing districts. It is even more satisfactory to find that should the war between the North and Southern States of America be brought to a close earlier than expected, or than I fear it will be, yet the growth of cotton in many countries will be so firmly established as that we shall never again be placed in the painful position of being indebted for the supply of cotton to one single source. [Hear.] But I must not lead your Lordships to believe that the distress in the north is at an end, or that there may not be serious fluctuations in the distress in the manufacturing districts. It is not so much the high price of cotton as the uncertain price of cotton which paralyses the calculations of the manufacturer. High as the price is at present, it is a remarkable fact that the diminution of consumption has not kept pace with the increased price of the articles produced. So long, however, as there is a rapid fluctuation from high prices to low, so long will the manufacturers abstain from doing more than meet the demands of the market, and they will not venture to lay in a stock which might subject them to heavy loss, and consequently there will be great fluctuations in the condition of the operative classes in the north. Yet I may venture to say that this is a proof of the hopeful spirit which animates the people in these districts, that there are no less than one hundred new mills in the course of erection and being prepared for a start on the revival of the cotton trade, and one of these mills will have no less than 1,000 looms in it. [Hear, hear.]

Passing to the other topics of Her Majesty's speech, the noble Lord referred to the commission to be appointed to inquire into the subject of subscription by the clergy of the Church of England. He feared that the result of such an inquiry would not be proportionate to the magnitude of the machinery employed in it. He then called the attention of the House to that portion of the speech relating to foreign affairs. Her Majesty's Government had, for two or three years past, mainly rested their claim to public confidence on their foreign policy. They had abandoned the question of Parliamentary Reform the moment it had served the purpose of placing them in office. The fulfilment of the promises they had made was defended by Lord Russell, and when he was translated to the more serene atmosphere of the House of Lords he pronounced the funeral oration of Reform. He had told them to "rest and be thankful" and from that time their foreign policy had been the groundwork of the claim of Her Majesty's Government to public confidence. This policy he examined and criticised. Its chief principles were stated to be the maintenance of a good understanding with France, and non-intervention with the internal affairs of other countries. As to non-intervention, it would be difficult to mention a country with whose affairs Lord RUSSELL had not interfered. In fact, his main principle seemed to have been to meddle and to muddle. With great or small States his course was inconsistent, bewildering and recurring. Like Bottom, the weaver, he wished to play every part, but, above all, that of the Lion. He could not find it "worth to say any man's heart good to hear him," though he also knew how to "aggravate his voice like any sucking dove?" But, seriously, he believed that England had been lowered and humiliated in the eyes of Europe by the foreign policy of the Government. England had not a single friend on the Continent, and its remonstrances were treated with contempt, both by the larger and smaller States. As to keeping clear of all undertaking with the Government of France, there was hardly a single question on which Her Majesty's Ministers had not thwarted its policy. From the Mexican expedition England had withdrawn, and, he remarked further, I believe it to be notorious that the Emperor of the French was very desirous to take steps at all events toward a recognition of the Confederate States of America, but the noble Earl, whether rightly or wrongly, opposed himself to that policy, and the Emperor, with the greatest desire to co-operate with this country so far as possible, shaped his policy in accordance with the policy of this country, and accommodated his views to those of this country.

It had also declined the Emperor's proposition of a Congress. He admitted the difficulties that would have been encountered, but if any country was justified then another in meeting the suggestion with a blunt refusal it was England. This country had no interests that could have been affected by the Congress. The proper course would have been to recognise the benevolent intentions of the Emperor, and, stating that England had no interest that could prevent her taking part in the Congress, to have expressed a readiness to cooperate in such a laudable design, provided we received assurances that other States would submit to such an arbitration. Then, if the plan failed, the failure would have caused no ill-feeling between England and France. It must have been known that the Danish and German question was pending, and if the proposition of holding a Congress could have postponed but for a short time the extreme steps that had been taken, there would be now a better prospect of restoring the peace it was too late to preserve. As to the points in dispute between Germany and Denmark, it ought not to have been difficult to settle them without an appeal to arms. Had England possessed the influence it ought to exercise, it could have played the part of mediator, and the difficulties that threatened the peace of Europe might have been adjusted. But France had been alienated, Russia offended; they could not look to any European Power for support. He hoped England was not committed to a conflict with Germany on a question on which the Germans felt so strongly. Such a war would be a great disaster. He hoped Lord ROSEBERY would be able to assure them that the country was not committed by any act of the Government either to a conflict with Germany or to the abandonment of an ally who had trusted to their protection. He pointed out the many causes Germany had incurred by war. Any contest with England would give France the opportunity of acting on any disastrous designs with regard to Germany if she entertained them. In every case of Lord RUSSELL'S interference he had offended, not one side only, but both.

Lord DERBY said upon this point: Again it would appear that, notwithstanding the concessions which the noble Earl has made to the Federal States of America in carrying out what he calls neutrality, but what I am afraid I must call one-sided neutrality, the tone received from those States not manly, because I believe that papers which have been laid before the Senate of the United States show that we were met by demands and menaces, which *I should be much astonished if any one of you, my Lords, himself a British Minister must not have felt a difficulty in receiving when the dispatches containing them were placed on his table.* Since then we are not only told that the American Government will hold us responsible for any damage which their commerce may have sustained by the acts of the *Alabama*, but if I have not misread the papers laid before Congress, *they state that if we do not put a stop to the sale of vessels of this kind in this country, the result must be that the Federal Government will take the last into their own hands; that their cruisers will follow those vessels into British ports, and will, in British waters, maintain their hostile intercourse.* My Lords, I hope the noble Earl will be able to show that he has answered that dispatch in a manner which will put an end to such monstrous demands for the future. [Hear, hear.] But if I am not mistaken, the last dispatch from Washington was written about August and was received here toward the latter end of August, and early in September the noble Earl took the strong step of seizing the so-called Confederate cruisers in the Mersey upon that very suspicion as to which, a year before, the Attorney-General informed Parliament that the Government would not be warranted in interfering. [Hear, hear.] *Well, then, my Lords, if satisfied the Confederate States.* [Hear.] You have not satisfied the Federals, and you have offended Russia. In conclusion, the speaker reconciliated the existing differences between Her Majesty's Government and most of the European Powers, and denounced the policy that had produced such embarrassments as a source of national danger.

Lord RUSSELL defended the course he had taken on the ground that intervention generally failed of its object, and aggravated the evils it sought to prevent. He did not admit Lord DERBY'S principle, that England was bound to accept whatever France proposed. As to Mexico, Her Majesty's Government had stated from the beginning that England had no intension of regulating the internal affairs of that country. We acted to obtain redress of our own grievances, not to set up any particular form of Government. As to the French proposal in reference to the States of the American Confederacy, Lord RUSSELL said: "I think that, though on some questions which arise, the Emperor of the French may pursue a different policy from that which we follow, he gives full weight to the consideration that the policy which will suit the French nation may not be the policy which the British nation prefers. I believe that the Emperor is too just to attribute such a difference of opinion to anything but a regard for the policy which we think right, and which we think the interest of this country calls upon us to pursue. [Hear, hear.] Then, the noble Earl says that we differ from France about the recognition of the Southern States of America. Now, no such proposal was ever made to us. There was a proposal that we should offer our good offices in order to reconcile the North and South; *but it was tolerably obvious that if the proposal was made by two Powers, say England and France, it would irritate the Northern States, would fail of effect, and that there was much better chance of a reconciliation between the North and South in our abstaining from such a proposal.* I believe that the noble Earl approved that decision. I certainly am convinced that the whole country concurred in the policy which we then pursued.

As to the plan of a Congress, the Polish and Italian questions at once presented Austria and Russia from taking any part in the proceeding, and without the cooperation of the great Powers, Earl RUSSELL said, the scheme must have failed. Her Majesty's Government had given the Emperor of the French every credit for his motives, but England was quite justified in considering whether the Congress was likely to promote the peace of Europe or not. In this question, as well as on the war in America, England had a right to pursue its own policy and consider its own interests. Having minutely described the reasons for negotiating the treaty of 1852, to settle the succession to the Danish Crown, and sketched the present state of the dispute between Germany and Denmark, he characterized the anxiety of Austria and Prussia to rush into war as something inexplicable and inexcusable. It was the wish of forty millions of Germans to be a great and united nation. But this they believed they could not become without attacking Denmark. The position of that kingdom was most unhappy. Whatever might be the form of the German Governments, whether the Conservative or the Democratic principle was in the ascendancy, the German mind seemed bent on the destruction of Denmark. Prussia and Austria had not repudiated the Treaty of 1852. To prove they had not he read the last dispatch received from Berlin, containing the reply of the Government of Prussia to a distinct question on the subject. Other expressions of the dispatch, in reference to the future, he would not then examine. The Government had not advised Denmark to give up anything it was not right she should yield. Nor was any material aid expected from this country. Both France and England earnestly desired to maintain peace, and that being the case the war could not be of long duration. Her Majesty's Government had *not committed itself to any policy likely to bring calamities on this country. He admitted it was the duty* of the Government not to seek a policy from Parliament, but seriously to consider the situation of the country, and, having made up their minds as to the policy to be adopted, to lay it before Parliament, and to stand or fall by the event.

Lord GREY thought England might have created an impression in Denmark that aid would be furnished to that country. If so, with the force at their command, more might have been done without difficulty, though he did not say that such a course ought to have been pursued. Such a course would have involved this country in such difficulties in Japan, China, and New Zealand.

Lord GRANVILLE denied that the Government was bound to intervene in the German and Danish conflict, merely because it had a large force, without reference to the interests of this country. The course the Government had laid down was the best line of policy to pursue—to hold out no hope it could not realize, and to avoid any language tending to encourage those from whom the Government differed in supposing they could act with perfect impunity.

The motion for an Address was then agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, Lord RICHARD GROSVENOR moved the Address. In supporting the motion he noticed the several topics touched upon in the speech of the Lords Commissioners. With reference to the most prominent topics—the Schleswig-Holstein question, and the hostile attitude assumed by the German Powers towards Denmark—he blamed the Danish Government for not adopting measures that would have averted the present crisis, but thought the conduct of Austria and Prussia toward Denmark had been bullying and aggressive. He (Lord R.) had not failed another and a different engagement entered into before the treaty in a separate correspondence, subscribed to in the treaty as forming one of the conditions and, therefore, entirely disconnected from the treaty. We regretted to find that idea. We said, "The treaty of 1852 is plain, simple, positive, and unconditional; there is nothing in it which entitles you to say that because Denmark has not fulfilled a prior engagement—an engagement, namely, to incorporate Schleswig with Denmark—that, therefore, you are released from your engagement to acknowledge King CHRISTIAN as Heir of all the territories held under the Danish crown." If we had intended to couple these two [illegible] we should have done so in the treaty of 1852. You could have inserted a condition providing that you would only recognise King CHRISTIAN if the arrangements were made upon which you insisted with regard to Schleswig and Denmark. You did not do so, and you have no right to discharge yourselves from the obligations of that treaty because the Danes failed in another and a different quarter." [Hear, hear.] We said, "The failure of Denmark gives you a right of war if you do not choose to accomplish your object by negotiation and persuasion—a right of war against the King whom you are bound by the treaty to acknowledge; but it does not give you a right to release yourselves from that treaty and to acknowledge the Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Holstein." [Hear, hear.] There has been a great deal of negotiation and communication on the subject; and I am happy to say that within the last very few hours we have received information from the Austrians and Prussians that they are prepared to declare that they abide by the treaty of 1852 and will maintain the integrity of the Danish monarchy in accordance with the provisions of that treaty. [Loud cheers.] We have no policy! Is not that a policy? I say it is; that it is a sound policy, and one which will be approved by the people of this country. [Cheers.] Speaking fairly and impartially, I must say that while, on the one hand, I think the Germans have been guilty of great and unjustifiable aggression, on the other hand one must confess that the Danes have been wanting in the fulfillment of their obligations. The patent of March last was a violation in many of the details of the Treaty of 1852 applicable to the States within the Confederation; and the Diet called on the late King of Denmark to revoke that patent. The late King was advised by Ministers who were many of them very able, but yet took too exclusively Danish a view of matters, and the result was that he did not revoke that patent. Execution was decreed by the Diet, and the Diet in exercising their powers decreed that troops should go into Holstein, being part of the Confederation, for the purpose of compelling the Sovereign to revoke the patent. Well, we foresaw that if the troops of the Confederation, under the excitement which existed in Germany after the death of the late King, and in the midst of the demands which were made by the smaller Powers to upset the treaty and dismember Denmark, should go into Holstein for the purpose of execution, revolutionary movements would be got up by the active party in Germany, and the authority of the Sovereign would for the moment be overthrown. We therefore urged the King of Denmark to lose no time in revoking the patent and to put himself in the right with respect to Germany. He did so; but nevertheless, execution took place. The Federal troops marched into Holstein for the purpose of obtaining the revocation of the patent after the patent had been actually revoked. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) Well, it is fair to say that, for reasons the force of which we certainly admit, Austria and Prussia moved in the Diet that that measure should be a measure of execution, instead of being, what the smaller Powers who wanted to dismember Denmark recommended, a measure of occupation—that is to say, occupying Holstein in order that the Diet might determine who should be Duke. (Hear, hear.) Well, Austria and Prussia, by persuading the Diet to send their troops into Holstein as a measure of execution, acted in a manner more friendly to Denmark than if occupation had taken place. I venture to think that the policy we have announced, and which is a policy of peace—[hear, hear]—of laborious and unremitting endeavour to reconcile differences, to prevent quarrels and hostilities between the State of Europe—a policy which is, I contend, a real policy, and in accordance with the wishes of the country, will receive the approbation of this House; and, until I hear anything to the contrary, I and my colleagues will rest satisfied that we have the verdict of the country. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. S. FREMANTLE contended that Lord PALMERSTON had not answered the objections of Mr. DISRAELI, who had complained that the past policy of the Government had been confused, vacillating and contradictory, and he pointed out indications of those characteristics of their policy in their diplomatic communications with the Danish Government in relation to the Duchies. Having brought matters to a dangerous crisis, he wanted to know what the Government proposed to do, in order, in furtherance of their peace policy, to secure the peace of Europe. If we were to stand by and see concession made after concession, our policy would be justly stigmatized as an ignominious one.

Mr. G. DUFF entered into the details of the Schleswig-Holstein question, pursuing it at considerable length in all its intricacies and complications. He was of opinion that the Duke of Augustenburg was entitled to rule in Holstein, and probably in Schleswig. England, he considered, had no interest whatever in the quarrel.

Sir H. VERNEY discussed the details of the same question, which, he said, really was whether a Sclavonian race should oppress a German race.

Mr. HANBURY also interfered to a considerable extent in the discussion, which, he said, really was whether Russia, that, by the violation of the Treaty of Vienna, Russia had forfeited a title to Poland, and asked why that declaration had been withdrawn from a dispatch. He complained of the policy of the Government in relation to Poland, and accused the Emperor of Russia of being the real author of the severities exercised towards the Poles. With regard to the Danish question, he examined the history of the Treaty of London, and denied its validity. The question, he said, was one in which we ought not to have interfered. Denmark was actually dismembered, and Lord RUSSELL was responsible for it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied the suggestion that the Cabinet was divided upon the Danish question.

Mr. H. BAILLIE regretted the omission of the American war from the speech, and discussed the ineffectiveness of the blockade and the outrages perpetrated by the agents of the Federal Government upon British commerce.

Messrs. LAYARD, WHITESIDE and KINGSMAN also took part in the debate, upon the conclusion of which the address was agreed to.

LORD PALMERSTON IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

THE CASE DISMISSED.

The case of O'KANE *vs.* O'KANE and Lord PALMERSTON came finally before the Court of Probate and Divorce on the 4th inst.

The Queen's Advocate (with him Dr. SPINKS): In order to prevent the irregularities which took place on a former occasion, perhaps your lordship will allow me to address a few observations to the court in what position the Queen's Advocate stands. He is no party to this rule. He did not obtain it.

The Judge-Ordinary: But he has been served with it.

The Queen's Advocate: Your lordship will remember that on the last occasion the case stood over that I might have an opportunity of reading the affidavits. I will just briefly state what it seems to me to be necessary to bring before the court. The petition charging adultery is dated the 10th of October, 1863. The respondent answered on the 11th of November, denying the adultery. On the 17th of November the co-respondent made application for an order for a specification as to the marriage, and as to the particulars of the adultery. On the 21st of January this year the respondent made a similar application to the court. You were pleased, my Lord, to make an order on the 28th of January to the following effect, that the petitioner do show cause on the 2d of February why he should not proceed with his suit, or why, in default of his so doing, the petition should not be dismissed. That is, therefore, the sole question before the court.

The Judge-Ordinary—You have now come to that point of the proceedings which shows that, although you are properly here, and may properly be heard, you ought not to be heard first. The party who is called upon by this rule to show cause is the petitioner, and we should be departing from regularity if we were to allow any statement by the counsel till that is done.

The Queen's Advocate—Certainly, My Lord. I was not going to do that; but having been called upon to peruse the affidavits, I thought it my duty to state to the court that we have served the respondent and the petitioner with a notice that we object to any parts of the affidavits being read which had not a direct bearing upon the question actually before the court, namely, why the petition should not be dismissed on the ground that the order of the court has not been observed.

The Judge—But then, you see, the proper time for objecting to that being done is when it is going to be done. At present I don't know that it will be done.

The Queen's Advocate—On the former occasion a great portion of an affidavit was read to the court, very improperly as I conceive, owing to the objection not having been taken.

Mr. D. SAUNDERS, Q. C.—(Mr. JEUNE with him, for the respondent)—A general charge of irregularity having been made by the Queen's Advocate, I beg—

The Judge Ordinary—I must insist on the case being conducted regularly. The regular course is for Mr. BROWNE to be heard, and I will not hear any more observations till it comes.

Mr. BROWNE—I don't know whether the Queen's Advocate is showing cause for or against the rule.

The Judge Ordinary—He is doing neither one nor the other. What you have got to do now is to answer counsel against the rule; and I do hope, as Judge, that you will confine yourself to that.

Mr. BROWNE—With regard to that, on the last occasion I was making some observations respecting the affidavit of Mr. WELLS, when the Queen's Advocate objected to them as being irrelevant. I can hardly say the objection was well-founded; but I had hoped to lead the mind of this court to exonerate the co-respondent as well as the respondent. The affidavit on which my learned friend, Mr. SPINKS, obtained this rule contained one most material allegation—far less than a very serious and grave charge against the petitioner or his attorney, or both. The charge briefly was, that the petition had been filed and served *for the purpose of extortion; and therefore I think I* am entitled to read that portion of the affidavit which replies to so serious an imputation.

The Queen's Advocate—I must object to the court being made a vehicle for the dissemination either of public scandal or of private quarrels between solicitors.

The Judge Ordinary—I think the learned counsel is entitled to read the third paragraph of Mr. WELLS' affidavit.

Mr. BROWNE accordingly read it, as follows: "3. That it is wholly untrue that the petition was presented and filed, and served for the purpose of extortion, and that, according with my instructions, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, the petitioner had a good case upon the merits, and there are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no facts in existence from which the said CHARLES HOSMER could believe as he has sworn in the last paragraph of his affidavit filed in this motion." Mr. BROWNE added: There is a letter appended to the affidavit of which I do not approve. I regret that it was appended to it, and I am not aware that my client knows how it got abroad.

The Judge Ordinary—You mean the letter from your client to his attorney?

Mr. BROWNE—Yes; that letter is a confirmation of the statement that there was no complicity between the parties in the arrangement of the suit.

The Judge Ordinary—What do you mean by "arrangement?" The court had nothing before it to lead to the conclusion that there was any arrangement. If there was, you had better state it.

Mr. BROWNE—There is an allegation that there was an arrangement, but not one between the parties.

The Judge Ordinary—What is the meaning of an arrangement not between the parties?

Mr. BROWNE—It may have been made with third parties.

The Judge Ordinary—Oh, is that the meaning? You mean that your client made an arrangement with some other party that the suit should not go on?

Mr. BROWNE—Yes.

The Judge—That is a very improper mode of speaking of it. A term should not be used which would lead any one to suppose that it was an arrangement between the parties to the suit.

Mr. BROWNE—I have all along disclaimed anything of that kind.

The Judge Ordinary—You have.

Mr. BROWNE—I have now only to add that I am instructed to offer no opposition to the rule being made absolute.

The Queen's Advocate—After what has been said, my Lord, I wish to make one observation, and one only. I am instructed to deny fully and emphatically that there has been any corruption whatever between the co-respondent and the petitioner.

Mr. D. SAUNDERS—As Mr. HOSMER has been referred to, I merely say that as to what was falling from the learned counsel (Mr. BROWNE) respecting a compromise—

The Judge Ordinary—Compromise?

Mr. SAUNDERS—In support of that you have nothing but the statement of the petitioner.

The Judge Ordinary—He does not use the word compromise. He says he has arranged with his friends that the petition should not go on.

The Queen's Advocate—This suit is dismissed, my Lord, as against the respondent and co-respondent?

The Judge Ordinary—The result of what has passed to-day is that the suit must be dismissed. The petitioner has come into court, and has complained of the conduct of his wife; he now retires from it without making any imputation upon her. He says that an arrangement has been made between himself and other parties—an arrangement made upon grounds best known to himself, and which he chooses to call an arrangement with his friends. The result is that he withdraws from the suit, and the petition is dismissed. How, no doubt it is very unusual to be regretted that a man should be able to attack the character of a woman whom he calls his wife, and then to be let go here, at least for a time, to censure. The remedy which happily prevails in all the courts of justice here aggravates the evil; but we may hope that some remedy may probably be found in the same wide publicity. The chastity of the respondent, who has in vain challenged inquiry and proof, should receive no tarnish from this ordeal. As to the petitioner, he retires from the contest with the evil words still upon his lips, and probably he may meet with the contempt of others. The court cannot part with this suit without one word with respect to the co-respondent. It is a matter of great satisfaction to the court that a name which is never mentioned in England without just price should pass from its annals without a stain. [Cheers, which there was no attempt to suppress.]

The petition is therefore dismissed.

A Liverpool paper says:

"Lord PALMERSTON'S acquaintance with Mrs. O'KANE, otherwise Miss MORGAN, the respondent in the 'great divorce case,' is said to have arisen from the fact that Miss MORGAN was a governess in the house of Lady JOCELYN, who is nearly related to Lady PALMERSTON. Hence Miss MORGAN was not an unfrequent visitor at Cambridge House."

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Rebels Growling Uneasy—Threatening Demonstrations at Knoxville and Chattanooga—Morgan Said to Have Crossed the Tennessee.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 22.

The *Gazette's* Chattanooga dispatch of the 21st gives a rumor that two divisions of the enemy occupied Maryaville yesterday, but afterward retired.

It is said that the rebels have appeared on the Tennessee River below London, and are blockading the river against the steamers for Chattanooga.

Another rumor declares that JOHN MORGAN has crossed the Tennessee.

The court-house at Mobile, valued at $200,000, was recently destroyed by fire.

All is quiet in front. The situation of the rebel army is unknown.

The weather is growing mild and pleasant.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 22.

The *Commercial's* Knoxville dispatch, of the 21st, says the rebels have broken up Winter quarters at Morristown, and are in force at Strawberry Plains.

They have completed a pontoon bridge at the Plains, and two brigades of infantry are across, as also some cavalry, which skirmished yesterday with our cavalry six miles from here and were driven back to the river.

Gen. HASKINS encountered the enemy two miles out yesterday on the south side of the river, and killed six or seven and captured nine.

It is reported the rebels have been reinforced by BRAGG with a heavy force of artillery.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

KNOXVILLE, *Wednesday, Feb. 17.* [Via LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 22.

Affairs at Knoxville for four days past have been threatening, but the enemy, who had appeared in some force at Strawberry Plains, have recrossed the river, owing to a freshet in the Holston. The enemy are now reported to be moving toward Georgia with their cavalry, on the Maryaville road, and their infantry passing near the base of the Smoky Mountains. There is no present anticipation of an attack here, which may be made after the river falls.

The Maryland Unconditional Union Convention.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 22.

The Unconditional Union State Convention, which met here to-day, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the delegates elected by this Convention to the National Convention be and are hereby instructed to vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN first, last, and all the time.

Resolved, That this convention is in favor of the entire and immediate abolition of slavery in this State, and the States in rebellion, and is opposed to any organization of State Governments in those States which do not recognize the immediate abolishment of slavery as a condition precedent.

Resolved, That this convention express their sympathy with the Radical Emancipationists in Missouri, and in Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, and regret that influences in the Cabinet here in Maryland and those States depressed the efforts of the radical friends of the Administration and emancipation and gives prominence to those who are the unwilling advocates of emancipation.

Resolved, That the Convention fully approves the proclamation of amnesty of President LINCOLN, and regards it as calculated to weaken and destroy the rebellion, restore union and harmony to the country, and make to a great and prosperous nation.

Messrs. H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, J. A. J. CRESWELL, H. W. HOFFMAN and A. C. GARDNER, were elected delegates at large. All the counties of the State were represented.

FROM THE SOUTH.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Gen. Sherman's Rapid Progress Fully Confirmed.

His Arrival at Quitman, Mississippi, on the 14th.

The Rebels Declare it the "Boldest Movement of the War."

FARRAGUT'S FLEET MOVING ON MOBILE.

The City to be Attacked, and Citizens Ordered to Leave.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 22.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New York* arrived this afternoon. Richmond papers have been received up to the 20th inst. They contain no dispatches from Charleston of a later date than the 12th, and those are unimportant.

An official dispatch, to the rebel War Department of the 19th inst., announces Gen. SHERMAN'S arrival at Quitman, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, without opposition, but will not be allowed to take Meridian without a desperate battle. This advance was, without comparison, the boldest movement of the war. SHERMAN has from 25,000 to 30,000 men. They tore up the railroad and bridges in their rear. His modifies no stop backward.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Feb. 15.

Meridian was evacuated yesterday. The Government property was saved.

Capt. ADAIR, of FORREST'S Staff, has arrived here. FORREST was at Oxford on the 9th. He was confronting 4 columns of infantry 6,000 strong, from Memphis via Hernando, and twelve regiments of cavalry via Collierville.

SHERMAN'S forces, 25,000 strong, are marching in close order, with LEE'S cavalry harrassing their flanks and picking up stragglers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 15.

Gov. WARDS this morning issued a proclamation to the citizens of Mobile that the city is about to be attacked, and exhorting non-combatants to leave.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Feb. 19.

FORREST has not renewed his attack on Grand's Pass. His fleet lies on the Sound, the weather being too bad for action.

No landing is reported yet in the Western Peninsula.

CHARLES COUNTY-HOUSE, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The enemy have not fallen back to Centreville as reported.

GILMER'S cavalry threw a train of cars off the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, six miles above Harper's Ferry, and paroled fifty officers and obtained some booty.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Feb. 20, has the following:

FRANCIS DARTON has been arrested, tried, condemned and hung as a Yankee spy at Castle Thunder.

Col. D. Miles, 79th Pennsylvania; Capt. Thomas Hardy, 79th Illinois; Lieut. J. C. Hall, 112th Illinois; Lieut. Grable, 8th Michigan; Capt. Wilkins, 113th Illinois; Lieut.-Col. Ely, 10th Connecticut; Capt. E. S. Smith, 19th United States Cavalry; Lieut. Wilcox, 10th New-York Cavalry; Lieut. Adams Hall, 49th New-York; Daniel Fransbourg, 1st Michigan Cavalry; T. J. Ray 40th Ohio; J. H. Godsey, 19th United States Infantry; M. M. Bassett, 53d Illinois; M. Bedell, 123d New-York; Capt. M. Moore, 20th Indiana; Lieut. Simpson, 10th Indiana; Capt. Phelps, 73d Indiana; Capt. Roseman, 3d Ohio; Col. T. G. Rose, 77th Pennsylvania; H. P. Crawford, 2d Illinois Cavalry; S. D. Southerland, 125th Ohio, have been recaptured and returned to Libby Prison.

Major-Gen. SCAMMON and staff have arrived in Richmond, and are lodged in Libby Prison, which is a pleasing offset for the loss of Col. STREIGHT.

Fifty-eight escaped Yankee officers have been returned to Libby Prison.

Three deserters, who went to Newbern and took up arms against the Confederacy, were captured and hung at Kinston on the 12th inst.

Privates MORGAN and GORDON, of a Georgia regiment, were shot on the 18th inst., at Newmarket, for desertion.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Union Prisoners Sent to Georgia—Raids by Union Troops—Captures of Guerrillas—Provisions and Clothing.

The steamer *Ellen S. Terry*, from Newbern, N. C., on the 17th inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

The Newbern Times announces that several thousand Union prisoners were sent from Richmond to Georgia a few days since.

Persons who fled from the abandoned plantations on the approach of the rebels recently have returned to their labor.

NEWS FROM THE ALBEMARLE DISTRICT.

From the Newbern Times of Feb. 17.

A fire occurred on Saturday, Jan. 30, in the quarters of Company F, Twelfth New-York Cavalry, destroying the entire building and stables, together with two adjacent buildings. Many of the men lost their sachpacs, revolvers and sabres, and also their clothing. At one time it was feared that much other property would be destroyed. The magazine was several times on fire, but by the strenuous exertions of the men it was saved.

Capt. A. L. CADY, of the Twenty-fourth New-York Independent Battery, with a squad of his men, and also of the cavalry, made a raid "down country," on the 23d ultimo, to Lake Phelps, and were successful in doing good service; they brought in a number of prisoners.

On the 26th ultimo, Lieut.-Col. MATHEWS and command went into Bertie, some ten miles from Colerain on Chowan River, and succeeded in capturing and destroying 300,000 pounds of pork. Teamsters, cotton, horses, mules, wagons, &c., were brought away. Some prisoners were taken, and one man killed accidentally.

On the 30th, Lieut.-Col. TOMLIN, with command, and accompanied by a detachment of cavalry, under command of Capt. BYRNE, made a raid up the Roanoke to move on Windsor. The second North Carolina Volunteers were up in force to create a diversion in favor of the expedition. The enemy retired. The bridges and encampments near Windsor were destroyed; horses, mules, wagons, ammunition and clothing were captured. Two prisoners were taken, and several prominent citizens were brought away as hostages for persons confined at Richmond.

On the 2d inst. Lieut. COMBS captured several cartloads of pork traveling for Dudley, estimated at 3,000 pounds. It came from Hyde and was but a short distance from our pickets.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF EDWARD LIVINGSTON. By CHARLES HAVENS HUNT, with an Introduction by GEORGE BANCROFT. 8vo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

The author of this handsome volume was attracted toward the subject of it from being intrusted to prepare the notice of EDWARD LIVINGSTON for *The New American Cyclopedia*. Finding that no satisfactory record existed of the man whose career so strongly excited his sympathies, he determined to become his biographer. After the commencement of his task he was, fortunately for his purpose, intrusted with the whole mass of private papers and correspondence left by Mr. LIVINGSTON, and still in the custody of his surviving daughter and her husband. The unrestrained use of these invaluable materials has enabled him to produce a work of singular interest—one, indeed, as important for the civil and political history of the times in which its subject was a chief actor, as it is delightful in picturing to the life, a character almost unique in its talents, virtues, and loveable qualities. LIVINGSTON, indeed, was no common man. He combined in unexampled measure with the high ability and culture that connect him came with his country's glory, the domestic virtues, the sweetness of temper, and the charm of untroubled cheerfulness, through the most wearing vicissitudes of fortune, that endeared him to his family and private friends. The circumstances that placed him in the light of a penal legislator and jurist, caused his name to be better known to the educated public than that of any other American, WASHINGTON alone excepted. How nobly he filled the functions allotted to him, the slightest acquaintance with legal literature will show. His *System of Penal Law for the State of Louisiana*, is never named by philosophical jurists without praise. Its publication fixed his rank among the leading reformers and philanthropists of the day, while its professional merits have secured him in the deliberate judgment of the "most competent living authority, the title of the first legal genius of modern times." This work, though admittedly the crowning monument of his fame, and sufficiently important to have occupied the working hours of an ordinary life, was one incident—a mere episode in the busied and varied career of its author. The recital of this must be sought in Mr. HUNT'S volume by the rising generation; but it still lives in the memory of many cotemporaries of his later years. Few men have filled with equal success the parts of so many-sided a life of public service. Repeatedly a member of Congress, United States Attorney, Mayor of New-York, Aid-de-Camp and Military Secretary to Gen. JACKSON, United States Senator from Louisiana, Secretary of State, and Minister to France—in all capacities he was never found wanting, but secured the esteem and respect of all that were associated with him. He was, in every sense, a genuine son of New-York. Mr. HUNT commences his work with an interesting genealogical sketch of his family, the LIVINGSTONS, who have played a part of such importance in our State and colonial annals; and it should not be forgotten that his noble disregard of self, and devotion to the sufferers in the fearful prevalence of yellow fever in New-York during the term of his Mayoralty in 1803, it was that exposed him to the abuse of his confidence by a subordinate, from whence resulted the temporary ruin of his fortunes, and his removal to the Southern section of the country, with which his name became afterwards associated, even more intimately than with his native State. A vacant niche in the Pantheon of American Biography has been well filled by Mr. HUNT'S labor of love. By it the man and the statesman is securely placed in the attitude that will be appreciated by posterity, when personal memories have faded out. Mr. BANCROFT'S introduction is a masterly sketch of LIVINGSTON'S services to his country. A word must be said about the mechanical execution of the book. It is equal in typography to the best current specimens of European bookmaking, and in paper, print, and graphic embellishment leaves nothing to be desired.

A TEXT-BOOK OF GEOLOGY, DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES. By JAMES D. DANA, LL. D., Silliman Professor of Geology and Natural History in Yale College, author of "A Manual of Geology," "System of Mineralogy," &c. Illustrated by 376 Wood Cuts. 12mo. Philadelphia: THOMPSON BLISS & Co.

The sphere of usefulness of Prof. DANA'S writings will be much enlarged by the publication of this elegant and compendious manual of his favorite science. His name already ranks highest amongst the living geologists and mineralogists, and he is one of the few *savants* who can claim the distinction of furnishing works acknowledged to be the "standards" of two seperate branches of science. His "System of Mineralogy" has been for years accepted as the chief authority on that subject, and there is in the United States or England no work that ventures to compete with it for a moment. Though more recently given to the public, and resting to a more beaten track, his *Geology* is marked by the same merits, and from the reception already accorded to it, promises to take an equal stand in the estimation of the scientific world. The present *Text Book*, though abridged in substance from the larger manual, is not a patchwork of extracts from it. The whole has been rewritten and recast in a symmetrical form, adapted to the purposes of instruction for which it is intended. As the illustrations of the science have been mainly drawn from the American rocks and strata, its practical superiority over any foreign work for these objects is undoubted. The numerous illustrations are beautifully executed, and the whole "getting-up" of the book is a model of what a scholastic manual should be, so as to make knowledge attractive and its pursuit a pleasure, instead of being too often a weariness to the flesh."

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, Feb. 22, 1864.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 14 City Hall.

Present—The President, Henry Hegeman, Esq., in the chair, and Messrs. Bartlett, Bayliss, Bell, Bowen, Brandon, Brennan, Brooks, Burtis, Carroll, Cassidy, Cavanagh, Clarke, Clendenin, Conkling, Cornell, Cowenhoven, Crane, Cullen, Cunningham, Darling, Davis, Dayton, Decker, Dodge, Dowling, Duffy, Eagan, Ely, Farrell, Fitzpatrick, Flanagan, Flynn, Foley, Gallagher, Gardner, Gilbert, Gilmore, Gleason, Gorman, Hall, Hart, Hartley, Haviland, Hedges, Hennessy, Hoey, Hogan, Hoguet, Hopper, Horton, Howell, Hunt, Hyatt, Jacobus, Jones, Kelly, Kenny, Kerrigan, Kiernan, Kilpatrick, Lawrence, Lee, Lent, Lewis, Lyon, Mahoney, Mallon, Mangam, Marsh, Martin, Mayer, McCarthy, McCoy, McDonald, McGuire, McKenna, McLaughlin, Meeker, Mitchell, Moore, Morgan, Morrison, Mott, Murphy, Nash, Nichols, Nicholson, Nolan, Norton, Nugent, O'Brien, O'Connor, Oliver, Opdyke, Osborn, Parker, Pearsall, Pendergast, Perkins, Perry, Phillips, Pierce, Pinckney, Pinkney, Pitcher, Powell, Purdy, Quinn, Reilly, Reynolds, Richardson, Riley, Robertson, Rogers, Rooney, Rowe, Ryan, Sanderson, Schell, Schultz, Scott, Shaw, Shea, Sheehan, Shepard, Sherman, Smith, Stanton, Stevens, Stewart, Stiles, Stillwell, Stoddard, Storrs, Sullivan, Sweeny, Tallman, Tappan, Taylor, Thompson, Tilton, Tompkins, Tracy, Tuttle, Van Buren, Van Nostrand, Van Tassell, Vanderbilt, Vandewater, Vanderpoel, Vanderveer, Vanderwerken, Vanderzee, Vanderzee, Vanderzee

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 27th day of February, 1864, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with the following articles of Hardware, viz.:

Axes, Broad, Chopping, Hatchet, Pick, Shingling, Spoke, Spring, Tinners' Snips, Trimming, Weeding, Whitesmiths' Tongs, Wrought Iron Bolts, per pound.
Boiler Rivets, per pound.
Boiler Rivets, per gross.
Brass Brushes, wood, good article, each.
Brass Brushes, wire, per gross.
Brass Bits, for drills, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, per gross.
Brass Bits, for drills, No. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, per gross.
Brass Double-Cut Files, 8 in., per gross.
Brass Buckles, per gross, 1¼, 1½, 2, 2½, 3 inch.
Cover Nuts, assorted, each.
Curry Combs, 3 pounds to 3 pounds, per pound.
Chisels, Firmer, long bevel, assorted, 4-prong, each.
Chisels, Parks, short-bevelled, set-tinned, 4-prong, each.
Hand-Saw Files, 4, 6½, 9 inch, per gross.
Pins, split-round, per gross.
Pins, Patent Brass, 24-inch, per gross.
Mill Saw Files, 6, 10, 12 inch, per gross.
Screw Gauges, each.
Saddler Handles, Hickory, each.
Awl Handles, each.
Bradawl Handles, each.
Hand Hammer Handles, each.
Axe Handles, each.
Chest Handles, No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, per pair.
Butt Hinges, 2, 2½ and 3 inch, per pair.
Hasp Hinges, 2, 2½, and 3 inch, per pair.
Strap Hinges, 4, 5, and 6-inch, per pair.
Cupboard Hinges, 3, 4, and 5-inch, per pair.
Hand Hatchets, Iron, 2-and 3-inch.
Farriers' Knives, No. 1, each.
Half Round Knives, (Shoemakers,) each.
Knife Knives, each.
Pocket Knives, good article, fifth cups, each.
Pruning Lancets, good article, eight cups, each.
Shoemakers' Knives, No. 1 and 2, each.
Tuck Locks, each.
Cash Locks, (Trunk,) each.
Padlocks, good quality, each.
Carpenters' Lead Pencils, per dozen.
Chalk Lines, each.
Polishing Slate, (1¾ inch,) per lb.
Ball Needles, per dozen.
Harness Needles, No. 3, per paper.
Harness Needles, No. 5, per paper.
Carpenters' Oilers, each.
Chisels for Single Iron, each.
Chisels, Jack, Double Iron, each.
Chisels, Jack, Single Iron, each.
Chisels, Smooth, Single Iron, each.
Chisels, Socket, Single Iron, each.
Gimlets, Pattern, each.
Gimlets, Shoemakers', each.
Shoemakers' Rasps, each.
Shoemakers' Rubbers, each.
Stubbs' Rubbers, for 2½-inch Iron Teeth, each.
Tool Handles, each.
Tool Mails, 4d, to 60d.
Horse Shoe Nails, Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 8, per lb.
Copper Rivets and Burrs, No. ¾, ⅞, 1 inch, per lb., rivet and burr each.
Screw Drivers, 3 feet, each.
Screws, Brass, 1, 1¼, 1½ inch, per gross.
Screws, Gimlet, 1, 1¼, 1½ inch, per gross.
Screws, Hinge, 1, 1¼, 1½ inch, Moss & Gamble, per gross.
Screws, Hinge, 1, 1¼, 1½ inch, Moss & Gamble, per dozen.
Screws, Brass, Cross-cut, each.
Screws, Iron, Cross-cut, each.
Screws, Brass, 10 and 12 inch, each.
Screws, Iron, 10 and 12 inch, each.
Screws, Brass, per pair.
Screws, Iron, per pair.
Screws, Flat-head, ¾ inch, Nos. 5, 6 and 7—¾ inch, Nos. 6, 7, 8—1 inch, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10—1¼ inch, Nos. 10, 11 and 12, per gross.
Screws, Round-head, ¾ inch, Nos. 5, 6 and 7—¾ inch, Nos. 6, 7, 8—1 inch, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10—1¼ inch, Nos. 10, 11 and 12, per gross.
Screws, Brass, from brush screws, each.
Oil Stones, each.
Grind-stones, axe plates from 20 to 31½ lbs.; each.
Iron screws, ¾ inch, Nos. 4, per gross.
Iron screws, ¾ inch, Nos. 5 to 10 and 11, per gross.
Iron screws, ¾ inch, Nos. 12, 14 and 16, per gross.
Iron screws, 1 inch, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, per gross.
Iron screws, 1¼ inch, Nos. 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, per gross.
Iron screws, 1½ inch, Nos. 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, per gross.
Iron screws, 2 inch, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, per gross.
Iron screws, 2½ inch, Nos. 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, per gross.
Blasting tools per set, each set to contain:
1 sharping bar. 1 gauge.
1 pricker. 1 bent hook.
1 pricker. 1 clinching iron.
1 sharping hammer. 1 cutter and punch awl.
1 pair smith's tongs. 2 hoop-shoe rasps.
Shoe patent thread, medium, for saddler's use.
Wire patent thread, No. 1.
Wire patent thread, No. 2.
Wire patent thread, No. 10, 12 &.
Copper tacks, ¾, (Hussey,) per M.
Each article to be of the best quality of its kind, except when particular brands or qualities are named. Parties offering are expected to furnish as low as practicable a sample of each article with their proposals, distinctly marked with their name and the number of the article of which it is a sample, and the number and description of advertisement. Offerings should be delivered, "Proposals for Hardware," and addressed to

BRIG. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. A.,
New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office Lighthouse Board, Feb. 16, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 19th day of March, 1864, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with 60 bushels of Winter Strained Sperm oil, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times hereinafter mentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Lighthouse Board. Each delivery of oil must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection in good order, and an average specific gravity of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

The lard oil will be delivered at Boston, Mass., for special inspection.

Any one of the lots of sperm oil, or all of them, may be delivered at New-York, Portland, Me., Harbor Head, Me., New-Bedford, Mass., Newport, R. I., Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The first lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:

Lot No. 1.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 15th day of April, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons more oil on the 1st day of May, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 15th day of June, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons sperm oil on the 1st day of August, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for sale to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, opened or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with the examination of said oil, inspection, as to the quality, purity and freedom from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz.: specific gravity, tests to arrive at certain conditions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a Government gauger, and must be legibly marked with the gauger's branding on the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60° Fahrenheit by tables prepared for the purpose.

Every bid will be received, and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon at which the bidder will deliver the lot bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Lighthouse Board, under the authority of the Secretary, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kinds or descriptions of oils than those specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the department, in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract under this advertisement, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and approved by the collector of the district in which the bidder resides, or by some commissioned officer of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in said bids, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after notice that the contract has been awarded to him, or them, or that in case the bidder shall fail to execute the contract the guarantors will pay to the United States any difference between the sum to which the bidder shall fail to enter into the contract, and the next lowest bid or bids for the same quantity of oil delivered at the same time and place, which the Chief Engineer may be obliged to accept from other parties, in default of the bidder to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by some competent officer of the United States District Attorney or Collector of Customs, or by some other officer under the United States Government, or by some person known to the Chief Engineer.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their bids.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Oils."

Bonds, sureties equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon acceptance of their bids.

Blank forms of proposals, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State.)

(Date.)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., the quantities of [illegible] specified in the annexed advertisement, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 7, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of Loose Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 18—, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 18—, and to be delivered in such quantities each day as may be required by the Quartermaster, not exceeding one-fifth of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

I further propose to furnish any or all other articles that I may name to make delivery therein the quantity of such articles proposed to be delivered, the time when and the place where they will make delivering thereof, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when and the place where they will be ready to receive, as proposed above.

The price and the terms of bids to be the same.

Open to bids from about sunrise of about ten buckets each. Casts do like casks, of about three bushels each. The casks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. They may and stave to be examined.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the articles contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that if a contract is granted to him he will, within ten days thereafter, execute the same, and give bond with sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by some competent officer of a United States District Attorney or Collector of Customs, or by some other officer under the United States Government, or by some person known to this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their bids.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Oats."

Bonds, sureties equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon acceptance of their bids.

Blank forms of proposals, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

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All the articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the articles contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that if a contract is granted to him he will, within ten days thereafter, execute the same, and give bond with sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: [illegible] (Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 18—.)

[Seal.]

[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the offering for which they offer to be responsible.

To be endorsed by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or some other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined, at this office, on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

BRIGADIER-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

Medical Purveyor's Office,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 20th day of February, 1864, for furnishing ice to the Medical Department of the Army, during the season, at the points herein designated. The ice to be stored by the contractor in properly constructed ice-houses at each point of delivery, on or before the 15th day of April next; the ice not to be accepted for use until its quality, the fitness of the ice-house, and the manner in which it is packed shall have been approved by a medical officer appointed for the purpose by a Medical Inspector, and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually stored and receipted for.

The proposals will be for the quantities indicated below as required at the respective places, with the privilege that should more be needed at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions.

QUANTITY TO BE DELIVERED AT

Annapolis, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—200 tons.
Fortress Monroe, Va.—Ice-house owned by the United States—300 tons.
Point Lookout, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—300 tons.
Portsmouth, Va.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—300 tons.
Newbern, N. C.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—300 tons.
Hilton Head, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—500 tons.
Beaufort, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—300 tons.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing ice daily, by weight for the year 1864, in such quantities as may be required by the Surgeons in charge at United States General Hospitals, upon the following annual estimate, in and near

Boston, Mass., 10 tons.
New-York, 500 tons.
New-Haven, Conn., 50 tons.
Newport Grove, R. I., 150 tons.
Philadelphia, Penn., 1,200 tons.
Newark, N. J., 100 tons.
Washington, D. C., 2,500 tons.
Baltimore, Md., 500 tons.
Frederick, Md., 75 tons.

All additional amounts that may be required at those places until Jan. 1, 1865, are to be furnished at the same rates.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish —— tons of first quality of ice, carefully packed in suitable ice-houses, at the within-named points, namely:

at the following rates per ton: [illegible] thousand pounds, namely, at —— cents per hundred pounds.

The ice to be subject to the inspection, measurement, and approval of a medical officer, or other properly appointed inspector, before being received for.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed,

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by the department and duly considered.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfill the contract, signed by one of the judges of the United States District Court or United States District Attorney, must accompany the proposal or it will be rejected.

An oath of Allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The contractor will be furnished by the Medical Department with a copy of the specifications applicable to the ice to be delivered, so that there shall be no misunderstanding as to the quality required, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract, under bonds in the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, Medical S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsatisfactory.

HENRY JOHNSON,
Med. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Printed forms of Proposals can be had at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of those places, with Hay, Oats, Corn and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 500 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state in their bids at what point or points they propose to make delivery, and the rates at which they will make delivery thereat the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when and the place where they will be ready to receive, as proposed above.

The price and the terms of bids to be the same.

Open to bids from about sunrise of about ten buckets each. Casts do like casks, of about three bushels each. The casks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. They may and staves to be examined.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the articles contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that if a contract is granted to him he will, within ten days thereafter, execute the same, and give bond with sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by some competent officer of a United States District Attorney or Collector of Customs, or by some other officer under the United States Government, or by some person known to this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their bids.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Oats."

Bonds, sureties equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon acceptance of their bids.

Blank forms of proposals, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of —— and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally, in consideration of the United States entering into the foregoing bid of ——, guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— shall be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 7, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: [illegible]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the offering for which they offer to be responsible.

To be endorsed by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or some other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined, at this office, on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

Engineer's Office of Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Newark, N. J., Feb. 19, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of the road at this company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 22 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Plans and specifications, and approximate estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at this office on and after Monday, March 14.

J. R. BASSINGER, Chief Engineer.

Office of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, No. 31 Nassau-st., Feb. 19, 1864.

TO MASONS AND STONE-CUTTERS.—Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 27th inst., for the construction of any portion of the inclosing wall of the Central Park, as now contracted.

Plans and specifications, and information respecting the same, will be furnished at the office above mentioned, on and after Monday, the 22d inst.

The Board of Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all proposals.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Secretary of the Central Park.

REAL ESTATE.

ONE HOUR FROM CITY.

FOR SALE—MANSION, LODGE, &c., 20 acres, fine Farm, perfect healthy location, elevated view, peculiarly adapted for a gentleman's residence.

Apply to J. BOND, No. 189 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE—SALES THIS DAY AT THE Exchange Salesroom, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.:

Store and lot No. 61 Wooster-st.
2 parcels on Cayuga and Broome sts.
3 lots on Cayuga-st., and No. 198 Pearl-st.
10 lots on 52d-st. and Avenue B.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment brown stone house, No. 209 West 31st-st., opposite Chelsea-square, with high stoop, iron balcony in front of parlor windows, and court-yard in front 14 feet deep. The house is three rooms deep on basement and parlor floors, with a counter cellar the whole depth of the same. (66 feet.) It is provided with bells, speaking tubes, gas and gas fixtures on each floor and in the cellar; has fire apparatus, washstands with marble tops, three water closets, bath, shower and stationary wash tubs, all supplied with hot and cold water, and has a furnace in the cellar, with seven hot air registers therefrom. All in good order. Possession given immediately; $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to BOOME & WELLS, No. 9th-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE, pleasantly situated on the bluff, in the Highlands of the Hudson, 1¼ miles from Garrison's, and directly opposite to West Point Military Academy. The grounds are unimproved, of easy access, and the prospect embraces such a picturesque combination of forest, river, mountains, plain, village, and villa as are rarely to be met. The place contains 10 miles on the river, including Cozzens' Hotel, West Point parade-grounds, Coldspring, Newburgh and northward 40 miles. These are also on the premises the ruins of a redoubt and other relics of the revolution. From this point the view north and south is limited only by the horizon, and is incomparably grand. It must be seen. Inquire of the ticket agent, GARRISON'S, until sold.

FOR SALE AT NORWICH, CONN.—ONE of the most desirable residences offered for sale, situated on one acre, near the centre of the city. The grounds are 260 by 126 feet, or about two acres, elegantly and tastefully laid out and trained, and abundantly fruited.

The house is about 48 by 44 feet, and additions, built in the best manner, in Grecian style of architecture. The stables and outbuildings are numerous and well built.

This is the finest place in Norwich; near Dr. Farnsworth and Gen. Huntington's. Gas in the premises. Possession can be had at once.

Plans can be seen and full particulars had by applying to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION AT CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF WEST POINT, FOR SALE.—On the premises, March 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock, the house and grounds belonging to Alfred C. Rice, containing about 14 acres of land, well stocked with small and large fruits of choice variation, beds of asparagus, rhubarb &c. The house is large and well fitted for boarding-house, school or private family. The outbuildings are substantial and convenient. There is also 2 second fine building site on the place. Part of the purchase money could remain on the property. For terms and particulars, address S. S. MERWIN, No. 44 William-st., New-York; JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, or Mr. A. C. ROE, on the premises.

IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—A MODERN HOUSE, with 20 rooms, including servants' apartments, conservatory, bathing room and store rooms, double windows for Winter use, hot and cold water and gas throughout, with furnaces, ranges, speaking pipes, &c.; outbuildings abundant, including gardener's cottage; 14 acres of land, 400 feet of grape vines of best varieties; 300 pear trees in bearing, of all the best varieties of Summer, Autumn and Winter fruit, with all other fruits of this climate, within ten minutes' walk of railroad depot for New-York and Philadelphia, on paved side-walks. Rent is low and terms easy. If not rented, the property will be sold with part of the land if preferred. Apply to

F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—MINERAL GLEN, 30¾ ACRES, ON the Hudson River, 1¼ miles from Sing Sing. Fronting on a navigable stream, and features, variety, and choice three springs of mineral (iron) never-failing, supplying house, fountains, waterville, gasodon, brooks, &c.; fitted ice-house, garden, orchard, chocolate fruit; and noble forest trees; boat-house privilege, barge, &c.—a second Idlewild, and commanding a view of the river and the Highlands. Price, $10,000. Apply to John H. Hall, lawyer, No. 249 Broadway, and J. & R. Lamb, artists, No. 13 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., or call on D. Murray, Esq., No. 45 Pine-st., or Peter Cummings, Esq., No. 4 Park-place.

FOR SALE AT HAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A cottage house, 10 rooms, with stable and out-buildings; pleasure on front and rear; hall through the centre. On first floor are parlor, library, sitting and dining rooms. On second floor, five bedrooms. In basement, kitchen, dining, and servants' rooms and cellar. Barrel cistern, never-an-grass and marble mantels; lot 60x200 feet; shade, fruit trees and shrubbery in front. Situated in vicinity of churches, stores and schools. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. For further particulars, inquire at No. 220 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A pleasantly-situated dwelling house, commanding a fine view, with 2 acres of ground, barn, and other necessary outbuildings attached. The house is 40 feet square, two stories, attic and basement, well built, in good order, and beautifully shaded by trees; the garden is large and productive, and well supplied with fruit. Apply to JAMES S. HENRY, No. 84 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN 30TH-ST., NEAR COOPER INstitute, a first-class house for $12,000.

In West 56th-st., near 10th av., a similar house for $6,500.

They are in first-rate order, and are offered at a bargain, as the owner is leaving the City.

Apply to WARD McLEAN, No. 12 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN.—House with three-fourths acre land, stable and outbuildings, situated corner South and Elizabeth-sts. Rent $150 a month. Also, 2 acres of fruit and shade trees in abundance; house contains 10 rooms, gas and water; a very desirable location for persons doing business in New-York; price, $3,000; rent, $300. Apply on the premises, or to C. W. SCOFIELD, No. 5 Platt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT THE DEPOT at Whitestation, House known as the Westchester Hotel, with 2 acres of land attached, and doing a first-class business; has formerly done a thriving business. Will be sold or exchanged on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN J. CLAFF, Counsellor, at Whitestation, or at COUTANT, Exchange, Harlem.

MORRIS COVE, NEAR NEW-HAVEN, and only fifteen minutes from Fair Haven, on New London Railroad, cottage house and twenty-two acres, with over 1,000 feet water-front, barns, carriage-house, two wells of water, fine stone walls; good fishing and oystering. Apply for price to E. B. LUDLOW & CO., No. 4 Pine-st.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of property on West 23d and 46th sts. to be sold at auction by E. B. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings. Maps at the office.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE factory dwelling-house, No. 13 West 37th-st., near 5th-av. House has all the modern improvements; possession 1st May; house 20x60.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 124 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Price $9,250. Possession 1st May. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN WEST MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A two-story house with wing; has 11 rooms; a good garden with considerable fruit, a well of good water and cistern; handsomely located. For particulars inquire of ANDREW WOODY, Morrisania, on Fordham-av., two doors south of 7th-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A good two-story frame dwelling, No. 69 Remsen-st., ten rooms, pantries and closets; grape vines, fruit trees, woodhouse in yard. Also, No. 71 DELAMOY, No. 123 Bowery, or JOHN ERVINE, No. 1 Taylor-st., their houses east of Wythe-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A large four-story, brown-stone house near 5th-av., it has all the modern improvements, and is in complete repair. Will be sold on easy terms, or let unfurnished. Also, a three-story brick house for sale or to rent in East 31st-st. Apply to L. ARNOLD, No. 48 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON CARLTON-av., between Lafayette and DeKalb avs., some of those magnificently furnished brown-stone front houses with all modern improvements. Fulton and DeKalb av. cars run convenient. Apply on the premises to THOMAS FAGAN.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 47TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs., an elegant modern-built three-story high stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order; one of the finest in the city; will be sold with or without the furniture. For permits call at No. 61 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NEW HIGH-STOOP, first-class houses, in first-class neighborhood, with all modern improvements. Apply at No. 197 East Broadway. Also, Western property to exchange for unincumbered property.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 158 East 20th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Price $16,000. For permission to view apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 92 Bedford-place.—It is a three-story and high basement, 20x34, completely renovated and furnished with all modern improvements. Price low. Apply to

C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE STORE PROPERTY, NO. 302 Greenwich-st., next to Franklin. It has seven stories and basement, and is 25 feet front by 60 deep. Possession 1st May. Apply to

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HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS MODERN STYLE RESIDENCE, 24 rooms, gas, bath, gas, &c.; 1 acre choice land, fruit in great abundance, stable, lawn, &c.; finely arranged at Hillsdale, N. J., for sale cheap. Apply to W. F. SEYMOUR, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP, four-story brick house, No. 115 East 41st-st., lot running through to 40th-st. Rented immediately laid out. For particulars inquire at the office of French's Hotel.

FOR SALE—AT LAFAYETTE, ONE MILE from Jersey City Ferry, a two-story and basement brick house, new and very complete. Price $3,000. Apply to L. & WELTON, No. 176 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—STORE PROPERTY ON CEDAR-st., near Williams; contains 20 alterations into 40. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRE BLOCK OF GROUND on the Central Park. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE STORES ON FULTON-st., between Greenwich and Washington. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE.

CITY RESIDENCES.—FIRST-CLASS, MEDIUM AND LOW-PRICED HOUSES of all sorts, sizes, prices and descriptions, sold in all localities for sale by

C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON THE 5th av., very beautifully located, having a fine view of the Park.

Also,

Lots on 86th-st., running through to 85th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also,

A front on 5th-av., south of the Central Park.

Also,

Several blocks of lots very eligibly located in the neighborhood of the Central Park.

For particulars, apply to

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st.,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Pure Gold.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Ill-Treated Il Trovatore.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Violoncelle.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant—Female Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Miriam's Crimes, Harrison, Comic Singers and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 495 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Model Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Strasbourg Goose, or Member of the Universe.

DODWORTH'S HALL—(No. 806 Broadway)—Soiree of Chamber Music.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Richmond papers up to the 20th, received at Fortress Monroe yesterday, fully confirm the rapid progress which Gen. Sherman has already been reported as making. An official dispatch to the rebel War Department of the 18th announces his arrival at Quitman, Miss., a point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, twenty miles south of Meridian, toward Mobile. The dispatch adds that "the movement was the boldest of the war." It also says that Meridian was evacuated on the 14th, and that Gen. Sherman manifested no step backward, as he was destroying the railroad in his rear. His progress had been uninterrupted, but the rebels announce that a desperate fight will be made at Mobile. Gov. Watts had issued a proclamation, announcing that the city was about to be attacked, and requiring non-combatants to leave. According to dispatches from Mobile, Admiral Farragut's fleet had made its appearance off Pascagoula, on the 14th, moving eastward, and on the 18th evidently made an attack on the rebel fortifications at Grant's Pass, which leads from Mobile Bay to Pascagoula Bay, between Dauphin Island and the mainland. A dispatch of the 19th says *he had not renewed his attack*, but gives no details of the one that had evidently taken place. Stormy weather prevailed, which was the cause of the delay.

The war news from Tennessee this morning is not specially important. Numerous rumors prevail as to the attitude of the enemy, none of which can be considered very reliable. One rumor says that the rebels have appeared on the south bank of the Tennessee, and are interrupting communication between Chattanooga and Knoxville; and another rumor says that John Morgan has crossed the Tennessee on a raid. A dispatch from Chattanooga to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says the rebels in East Tennessee are moving. They are reported to have broken up Winter quarters at Strawberry Plains, and to be moving across the river. A report also prevails that Longstreet has been reinforced by Buckner, with a heavy force of artillery.

Up to yesterday afternoon the Government had received no official confirmation of any serious fighting by Gen. Sherman, and the reported capture of 12,000 prisoners by him is doubtless untrue.

The National Union Committee met at the residence of Senator Morgan, in Washington, yesterday, and issued a call for the assembling of the National Union Nominating Convention, at Baltimore, on the 7th of June next.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yesterday was more generally observed as a close holiday than any preceding anniversary of Washington's Birthday. Business was suspended at the Produce Exchange and several other trade centres. Some merchandise brokers were in their offices, but did very little in the way of making sales. The transactions were not of sufficient importance to call for special reference.

A German, named Frederick Eichelbe, made a desperate attempt, a few nights since, to murder Mr. John Mann and his wife by putting arsenic in their wine. Failing in this, he next attempted to blow out the brains of the husband with a revolver. The burning powder singed Mann's hair and whiskers, and the ball, after grazing his face, entered the wall opposite. Eichelbe then fled to his hotel in Chatham-street, where he was found dead in his bed two days after from the effects of poison. The motives which actuated Eichelbe were, it seems, love, jealousy and revenge. Coroner Ranney will hold an inquest on the body of deceased to-day, when it is supposed that some new light will be thrown on the tragic affair.

The price of Gold and rates of Exchange on London fell off yesterday 1 ₱ cent. The Stock market continued under much excitement. The business was very large on the Railways, and the supply of Money easy.

The Forty-fourth-street cattle trade opened Monday morning with near 3,200 beeves on sale, which was a small number to follow the light supply of last week. They sold off rapidly early in the day, and former high prices were fully maintained; in some instances, there was a perceptible advance. The prevailing rates for good animals were 15c. @ 16c. ₱ lb. for the most, and 15c. for prime animals. The quality was not as good as last week. From 300 to 500 more cattle are expected to-day, and a duller close, with lower prices, is anticipated.

Talks for the Marines.—Lieut. Maury, who imposed on this country so much to his own profit for so many years, in the scientific line, is trying the same game with the English in the department of politics. He has been sent abroad by the rebel Confederacy as a special ambassador, an official whose duties were described by an English member of the class as being mainly to lie in foreign countries for the advantage of his own. Lieut. Maury shows more zeal than discretion in the performance of this pacific function, if we may judge by the following paragraph at the opening of a letter addressed by him to the London *Herald*:

"Soon after the commencement of the American war the Yankees removed to the brick of rotting [illegible] of Richmond papers, in type, paper and [illegible] of carrying their advertisements, and [illegible] among with reading matter of Northern manufacture. These papers were then put into the mails, received, copied from, and circulated without suspicion as to their utterances."

This is pure fiction, as everybody in this country knows perfectly well. It is quite as false as any of Sinbad's stories, and almost as ridiculous and stupid as Maury's *Sailing Directions*. We shall not so far disparage his intellect as to suppose, for a moment, that he believes it to be true. He has invented the story out of whole cloth. Files of the Richmond papers are received at the Times office just as regularly as files from Washington or Albany. We know the channels through which they come, and have the same proofs of their authenticity that we have of Maury's existence. The idea of making fac-similies of them at the North, for the purpose of ascribing to the rebels opinions they do not entertain, is silly enough to be printed in Maury's books. He may gull the English with such inventions; indeed, we hope he may, for he would thus practice upon that continent some of the impositions he has visited upon this; and we doubt then feel that he was, at least, impartial in the bestowment of his mendacity, and that we were not the exclusive recipients of his attentions of this kind.

Sherman's Splendid Advance—Mobile Threatened.

Although the grand *objects* of Sherman's advance have been from the start evident to every one capable of looking at the map with a military eye, yet we have, ever since he crossed the Big Black, been left in tantalizing obscurity as to his progress. This state of things has been the necessary consequence of the manner in which Gen. Sherman has made his march. Having gone forward *to stay*, and expecting to open up a new base on the Gulf, he cut himself entirely loose from his base on the Mississippi, abandoned his line of communications, tore up the railroad and bridges in his rear, and thus severed all communication with the world that is behind and awaits with eagerness the reports of his progress. In this condition of things it was plain enough that we should have to depend on the rebels for our current history of this important movement.

They give us to-day a chapter that must be as sombre and saddening to them as it is bright and inspiring to us. The raising of the curtain reveals that far-off theatre of war all astir with advancing hosts—Sherman, with his column in the heart of Mississippi; Farragut, with his fleet in the immediate neighborhood of Mobile. All that we have been predicting for this expedition is now fully justified; and the bold and brilliant campaign, revealed in its magnificent *ensemble*, is already half accomplished at a stroke.

An official dispatch to the rebel War Department at Richmond, under date of the 18th inst., announces Gen. Sherman's arrival at Quitman, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Quitman is about twenty-five miles south of Meridian, and being thus taken in reverse, that important strategic point—the point of intersection of the Mobile and Ohio and Southern Mississippi Railroads—was evacuated by the rebels on the 14th inst. Considering that this march of a hundred and fifty miles has been accomplished in *ten days*, the rebels do not overestimate it when they characterize it as "without comparison, the boldest movement of the war." We ventured to speak of it ourselves in similar terms on Saturday last.

The point at which Gen. Sherman has tapped the communications of Mobile would seem to indicate his intention to push forward one of his columns on the rear of that place. The rebels there are anticipating as much, and declare he will not be allowed to take Mobile "without a desperate battle." If this determination has the effect to keep the rebels there till he gets in position to bag them, we sincerely hope it will be persevered in. From Quitman to Mobile he has a march due south of a little better than a hundred miles. The entire distance from Meridian to within five miles of Mobile is unfortified, and has been up to a very late period unprotected by rebel troops. In the rear of Mobile, and as much as five miles from the city, are three heavy lines of earthworks. The first line is on the southeast side of the city. The second is on the east side of the river, opposite the termination of St. Michael-street. Down the river to the left is the landing of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Here is located Spanish Battery, consisting of three rifled 32-pound guns and one 10-inch gun. Further down the bay, to the left, is Plato's Battery. Between this and Fort Morgan are Batteries Choctaw, Cedar Plain, Grand Spoil and Lighthouse Battery—in all six—consisting each of six 32-pound rifled cannon. This fortified region is, however, described as low and flat, and not capable of defence, even when thus fortified—the lay of the land being an effectual barrier to such defence.

But if it be Gen. Sherman's purpose to make a march on the rear of Mobile, he will not be left alone: he will have the powerful cooperation of Farragut's fleet, and the land force from New-Orleans. From the somewhat obscure rebel dispatches, we gather that Farragut had already made an attack on the works at Grant's Pass, at the entrance of Mobile Bay; but contrary weather had somewhat delayed operations. There is little fear, however, of his being bobbed-head in any part of the work intrusted to him.

It is an argument in favor of Sherman's advance on the rear of Mobile that the region which it is the purpose of this campaign to retain—and all the resources of which have on former occasions been set forth in these columns—will not be available for Union occupation until a water base is obtained on the Gulf by the opening up of the Mobile River and its two great tributaries—the Tombigbee and Alabama. This done, we shall have in our possession the great strategic triangle of which Mobile, Meridian and Selma form the three points. It is probable that while Sherman advances on Mobile, to the cavalry column will be assigned the duty of moving out on the prolongation of the line from Vicksburgh, thus occupying Meridian, Selma, and possibly Montgomery, or, at least, raiding in these directions. But the prime object is the opening up of water communication by way of Mobile.

The War and our Prosperity.

Almost all foreign criticisms on our war, and a very large number of the domestic ones have been based on the assumption that war is *necessarily* fatal to national prosperity, if protracted beyond a very short period. In other words, that the outbreak of hostilities reduces production to a point at which saving or the accumulation of capital becomes impossible. The fact of a nation being engaged in an armed struggle, however, let it be on ever so extensive a scale, is by itself no more a proof that its progress is suspended, than lavish expenditure on the part of an individual that he is ruining himself. We have in each case to ascertain the proportion borne by the outlay to the income before we can form any opinion in the matter. If the drafts made by war on the labor and capital of the country be so heavy that there is no surplus after the ordinary wants of the people and the army are satisfied, it is high time to make peace. The prolongation of the contest after this point produces much the same effect as bleeding might be expected to produce in a man who was suffering from debility.

But if production far outstrips expenditure, it matters little whether the expenditure be made in war or by any other form of waste. Of course the capital available for further production is diminished by the amount spent in fighting, and production itself is consequently also diminished; but there is a wide difference between diminution and stoppage. A rich country may diminish its production by one-half and still flourish. The truth about the effect of war on ourselves, lies about midway between the position of foreign commentators who assert that it is ruining us outright, and the equally untenable position of native enthusiasts who assert that it is enriching us. It is doing neither one nor the other. We are simply continuing to grow rich in spite of it, but not nearly as fast as if it were not raging, for the very plain reason that during the past two years over $1,000,000,000 have been spent in powder and shot, that would otherwise have been valuable for investment in mines, manufactures, agriculture and railroads. The notion that because this sum was raised and spent in this country and not abroad, its absorption in the expenses of war is not injurious to us, is a curious but mischievous fallacy. On the contrary, it would have been vastly more advantageous for us if it had been borrowed in Europe, inasmuch as we should be all this time enjoying the use of it in our own business, and would not have had to refund it until the war was over, and we were far richer than we are now.

It is, however, also certain that war does not do the full amount of damage that the figures would seem to indicate. The large expenditure of the Government does create an activity, which, though feverish, is nevertheless fruitful. It is not entirely healthy and cannot be permanent, but many of its results are just as valuable as any. A railroad made, or farm cleared and plowed, or mine opened by the aid of greenbacks paid for bounties, is just as valuable to the community as if it were done for gold in times of peace, though it may enrich the immediate owner less. There is a very striking example of this in the progress made by England during the last war with France—a progress which, in proportion to capital and population, was far greater than any she has made since or before. Singularly enough, however, hardly any of those English writers who have discussed American affairs during the last two years are willing to admit that this episode in their own history has any bearing whatever on our situation at present. The Edinburgh *Review*, of October, 1863, reviews the state of England during the thirty years preceding Waterloo, in the following terms:

"A just review of this momentous era would precisely conclude that though its course was in parts dark, chequered and troubled, it was one, on the whole, of glory to the empire, of progress among large classes of the nation, and of happy augury for the coming generation. We lost America by folly and oppression, but we consolidated our rule over three-quarters of India, and laid the foundation of a still more extended colonial empire. If we engaged in perilous wars which might have been averted by wisdom, we emerged unscathed or victors from them. If the opening of the reign of George III. beheld the last effort of unconstitutional prerogative, and, during the long reactionary period which followed the outbreak of the French revolution, the Government of England was harsh and unenlightened, and reform was stopped in all parts of the State, our polity and our cardinal institutions grieved sound under the severest trials, and were restored to their normal state, showed vitality how they could be improved, and quickly again became popular. Though under the strain of internecine war, the burdens of the people were enormous, and there were many incidents of local distress, the wealth of the nation increased on a scale to which history affords no parallel, except during our own generation."

And yet, if the writer of the above were asked whether it was not possible for Americans—a people as practical, as energetic as the English, and imbued with the same political ideas—to pass through a similar ordeal with similar success, he would probably stoutly deny it. Not because there is any essential difference between the two cases that is not in our favor, but merely because he is too much the creature of his prejudices and resentments to admit the truth in regard to us. We think no one who carefully studies and fairly weighs the elements that enter into the problem, can doubt that our experience in this matter will prove much more fortunate than that of Great Britain. Our war is accomplishing for us precisely the same results which her wars and revolutions did for England. It is consolidating our national character, and laying the foundation for an increased and permanent prosperity. And the energies of our people are so quick and vigorous, and the elements of production so abundant and so rich in every part of the country, that we shall be abundantly able to bear, without serious injury, all the burdens which it is likely to impose upon us.

The Asylum for the Blind.—A petition has been sent to the Legislature embodying complaints from some of the pupils against the management of the institution for the education of the blind. We understand that a committee has been appointed which will at once proceed to investigate these charges, which relate to alleged deficiencies in the boarding department, severity in the discipline of the institution, &c. The management of this, which is one of the oldest and most useful of our charitable institutions, is in the hands of some of our most excellent and most highly esteemed citizens, who give to it a great deal of their time and personal attention. They allege that these complaints emanate from a few of the pupils, who have been necessarily restrained in the indulgence of vicious propensities, and who have taken this method of revenging themselves. Whatever the facts of the case may be, it is well that they are to be made the subject of prompt official inquiry; and it is to be hoped that the results may be laid with equal promptness before the public, whose judgment in the matter should not be prejudged by one-sided statements.

A Southern Loyalist.—We mentioned, yesterday, the death of Hon. John E. Houlgut, a Union member of Congress from Louisiana—one of the few Southern men who adhered to the cause of the Union from the very beginning, at the sacrifice of all his property and great numbers of his oldest and most devoted friends. He was a man of ability and of high character; and his action in this contest involved sacrifices and losses on his part which few of our Northern people can fully understand. He leaves his family unprovided for. His last efforts were to secure for them, at the hands of the Committee on Private Land Claims in Congress, compensation for property taken by the Government for public uses. At the last Congress the claim was favorably considered by the same committee, and there would seem to be special reasons of decided force why it should receive prompt attention from the present Congress. We feel confident that the peculiar circumstances of the case will lead the committee to take as early action as possible upon it.

The Presidential Question.

CIRCULAR FROM THE (SELF-APPOINTED) NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE FRIENDS OF MR. CHASE.

Washington, D. C., February, 1864.

The movements recently made throughout the country to secure the renomination of President Lincoln render necessary some counteraction on the part of those unconditional friends of the Union who differ from the policy of his administration.

So long as no efforts were made to forestall the political action of the people, it was both wise and patriotic for all true friends of the Government to devote their influence to the suppression of the rebellion. But when it becomes evident that party machinery and official influence are being used to secure the perpetuation of the present Administration, those who conscientiously believe that the interests of the country and of freedom demand a change in favor of vigor, and purity, and nationality, have no choice but to appeal at once to the people before it shall be too late to secure a fair discussion of principles.

Those in behalf of whom this communication is made have thoughtfully surveyed the political field, and have arrived at the following conclusions:

1. That, even were the reelection of Mr. Lincoln desirable, it is practically impossible against the union of influences which will oppose him.

2. That, should he be reelected, his manifest tendency toward compromises and temporary expedients of policy will secure a popular defeat on a second term than it has been in the first, and the cause of human liberty, and the dignity and honor of the nation suffer proportionately; while the war may continue to languish during his whole Administration, till the public debt shall become a burden too great to be borne.

3. That the patronage of the Government, through the necessities of the war, has been so rapidly increased, and to such an enormous extent, and so loosely placed, as to render the application of the "one term principle" absolutely essential to the certain safety of our republican institutions.

4. That we find united in Hon. Salmon P. Chase more of the qualities needed in a President during the next four years, than are combined in any other available candidate; in his personal character unimpeachable, showing him to be a statesman of rare ability, and an administrator of the very highest order; while his private character furnishes the surest obtainable guarantee of economy and purity in the management of public affairs.

5. That the discussion of the Presidential question, already commenced by the friends of Mr. Lincoln, has developed a popularity and strength in Mr. Chase, unexpected even to his warmest admirers; and while we are aware that this strength is at present unorganized and in no condition to manifest its real magnitude, we are satisfied that it only needs systematic and faithful efforts to develop it in extent sufficient to overcome all opposing obstacles.

For these reasons the friends of Mr. Chase have determined on the measure which shall present his claims fairly and at once to the country. A central organization has been effected, which already has its correspondents in all the States, and the object of which is to enable his friends everywhere most effectually to promote his elevation to the Presidency. We wish the hearty cooperation of all those in favor of the speedy restoration of the Union upon the basis of universal freedom, and who desire an administration of the Government during the first period of its new life which shall, to the fullest extent, develop the capacity of free institutions, enlarge the resources of the country, diminish the burdens of taxation, elevate the standard of public and private morality, vindicate the honor of the Republic before the world, and in all things make our American nationality the fairest example for imitation which human progress has ever achieved.

If these objects meet your approval, you can render efficient aid by exerting yourself at once to organize your section of the country, and by corresponding with the Chairman of the National Executive Committee, for the purpose either of receiving or imparting information. Very respectfully,

S. C. POMEROY,
Chairman National Executive Committee.

A dispatch from Washington says that the Republicans of that city declares this circular, published in yesterday morning's *Herald*, to be a hoax. We are inclined to think that the *Republican* is mistaken. It is very generally known that a small number of persons, with Senator Pomeroy at their head, have been for some weeks in perpetual session in Washington, devising ways and means to prevent the renomination of President Lincoln. They have compiled and printed a pamphlet on the subject, made up in part of extracts from newspapers hostile to Mr. Lincoln, and designed primarily to injure him, both personally and politically, as an essential preliminary to the introduction of a new candidate. This pamphlet has been circulated only to a limited extent, and with considerable precaution as to the character of the hands in which it should fall. It is altogether probable that it would be accompanied or promptly followed by such a circular as the one given above.

It will be observed that Senator Pomeroy and his associates, who have in their public action thus far professed to be friends of the Administration, do not hesitate in this secret circular, to declare themselves its opponents. We presume that Secretary Chase, whom they presume as their candidate, would scarcely consent to be placed in this category.—[Ed. Times.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The *rentrée* of Signor Brignoli last night in Balfe's opera of "Puritani," was the occasion of a very pleasant demonstration on the part of the public toward that deservedly popular artist. On his entrance he was received not only with the usual demonstrations of applause, but was greeted also with a floral tribute from the ladies such as we seldom see paid even to the favorite of their own sex. Signor Brignoli was embarrassed by the warmth and honest earnestness of this reception, and in his grand scene, "*Ah! fuggi ogni cura*," barely did justice to himself. A tremendous and unmistakable encore gave him the opportunity of once more placing himself correctly before the audience; of showing that he still has a voice unequalled in quality, and *mezza-voce* that has never been surpassed. The return of this fine artist enables Mr. Maretzek to produce many operas that would otherwise be lost to the season, and his addition to the company is therefore a most valuable boon to the public.

The general cast of the opera was good. Miss Kellogg was admirable as *Elvira*, and Miss Brocolini sang pleasantly and well as *Henrietta*; Signor Bellini was in fine voice, but lacked (in the duet) the codperation of Sig. Biacchi—the *role of Sir George* being played by Sig. Garavaglia.

On Wednesday next Petrella's "Ione."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 22.

THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

The National Union Committee met to-day. They decided to hold the next National Convention at Baltimore on the 7th of June next. The action of the committee is generally commended here. An effort was made to introduce the Missouri feud, but signally failed. Representative Blow, from that State, was refused admission on that account. Several States were unrepresented. A proposition was adopted to prevent the admission of delegates into the National Convention from States which were unrepresented in Congress. The following is the resolution adopted:

Resolved, That while this committee has not authority to decide that the Territories and District of Columbia may be represented in National Convention, would, nevertheless, invite said Territories and District to send delegates subject to the decision of the convention as to their rights in the premises.

The call was made so broad that all could participate who wished to, if loyal and in favor of destroying rebellion and its cause thereof, i. e., Slavery. The call was then adopted by unanimous vote, and will be issued at once. It is as follows:

"The undersigned, who by original appointment, or subsequent designation to fill vacancies, constitute the Executive Committee created by the National Convention, held at Chicago on the 16th day of May, 1860, do hereby call upon all qualified voters, who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the rebellion with the cause thereof by vigorous war, and all apt and efficient means, to send delegates to a Convention to assemble at Baltimore, on Tuesday, the 7th day of June, 1864, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. Each State having a representation in Congress will be entitled to as many delegates as shall be equal to twice the number of electors to which such State is entitled in the Electoral College of the United States."

EDWIN D. MORGAN, Chairman.
Edwards McPherson, Secretary.

This evening Gov. Morgan gave a magnificent party to the members of the committee and a large number of distinguished gentlemen.

Gen. Butler and the Exchanges.

Nearly every officer who recently escaped from Richmond declares it to be the universal wish and hope of our brave fellows, who are still enduring the horrors of their captivity, that the whole matter of their exchange should be placed entirely in the hands of Maj.-Gen. Butler, both as to the means and time of their release. While they are willing to bear their sufferings sooner than accept of an exchange that would effect the honor of their Government, they know that Gen. Butler is not only thoroughly known but also *feared* by the rebel authorities; they think that the transfer of all rebel prisoners in our hands to his Department would do more to clear away the obstacles in the way of a just and speedy exchange than any other means that could be employed. Our prisoners are clamorous for the adoption of retaliatory measures, by our Government, on the rebel prisoners in our hands.

THE DRAFT IN NEW-YORK.

Adjutant-Gen. Hillhouse, of New-York, arrived here to-day, to consult with the War Department on matters connected with the draft in that State. It is understood that the State authorities claim that they have more than filled the quota under the President's October call, and therefore have a surplus which they demand shall be credited on the last call. The matter will be decided in a few days.

CONCERNING DESERTERS FROM THE ENEMY.

By order of the Secretary of War, deserters from the enemy who come into our lines, and on examination prove to be bona fide deserters, with the intention of taking the oath of allegiance under the President's Amnesty Proclamation, will be sent to the Provost-Marshal-General of the defences south of the Potomac, by whom they will be released on taking the oath of allegiance; their horses shall be bought by the Quartermaster's Department, if the service needs them, at a valuation determined by a Board of Appraisement. No personal property, excepting arms, will be taken from such deserters.

Gen. Slocum.

In the matter of Gen. Slocum's administration of Alexandria, Va., we take pleasure in saying that the report hitherto published does great injustice to that officer, and that instead of being culpable in the premises, his conduct has been upright and honest, and will so appear to the country when the Committee on the Conduct of the War make their report.

Gov. Goodwin of Arizona.

Commissioner Dole, on Saturday, received a letter from Arizona Territory, announcing the safe arrival of Gov. Goodwin and suite at Fort Whipple, in that Territory. Gov. Goodwin had issued his proclamation establishing the Territorial Government of Arizona.

RELEASED.

Mr. G. A. Hermanson, Registration Clerk in the Treasury Department, whose arrest was noticed at the time, was released on Saturday.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION FOR MR. LINCOLN.

The Baltimore Convention, to-day, after a stormy session, instructed its delegates in favor of Mr. Lincoln.

THE POMEROY CIRCULAR.

There is no doubt about the authenticity of the Pomeroy circular.

THE CONFERENCE ON THE REVENUE BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Revenue Bill, at their meeting to-day, decided to general figures on hand from additional taxation. After July 1 the tax is fixed at sixty-five cents per gallon, and after 1st of January, 1865, at seventy cents. The committee will probably make their report to-morrow.

THE GUNBOAT-SELWYN MILLER CASE.

The great quicksilver mining case will come up before the Supreme Court to-morrow. The case will be argued by Attorney-General Bates and Mr. Wells for the Government, and by Caleb Cushing and Judge Black for the company. The case will occupy some days.

PERSONAL.

Assistant Secretary of War Watson and Hon. Wm. Wagner, Solicitor of the War Department, returned here this evening from their visit North.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 22.

THE NAVY OF CHARLES.

Fourteen United States vessels are now waiting for engines, being ready in all other respects, to go [illegible]

used to their respective fields of operation. The Supplementary Enrollment Bill, just passed, is designed to remedy the deficiency of seamen, as by its provisions any mariner of this country, who shall be drafted, has the right to enlist in the naval service, which exempts him from the draft. Many sailors have entered the army, having been encouraged by the bounty to do so. The bounty already received is to be deducted from the prize money to which they may become entitled during the time required to complete their military service. If they are successful in obtaining prize money, they can afford to refund; but if not, then, of course, they retain the military bounty.

It is important to learn "that no seaman, seaworthy or ordinary seamen, shall have been exempted from such draft in the military service, by enlistment in the naval service, under due certificate thereof, from the ward, precinct or election district, township or county, when the same is not divided into wards, precincts or election districts, towns or townships, from which such person has been drafted, shall be credited with his services to all intents and purposes, as if he had been duly mustered into the military service under such draft."

MOVEMENTS OF THE ALABAMA.

The following paper was prepared in an official quarter, believed to be by Admiral C. H. Davis, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation:

The late news concerning the *Alabama* and the *Wyoming* involves two problems in navigation, the solution of which naturally gives rise to some discussion.

The information is: *First*, concerning the *Alabama*, that the *Alabama* was at Singapore on the 23d of December, and that she was at Amoy on the 2d of January.

Second—The *Wyoming* was at Riau, (near Singapore,) Dec. 9, about to proceed the next day to Batavia, via the Straits of Gaspar, where she was to repair her boilers, and the additional information concerning this vessel is that given by our Minister Resident at Kanagawa, and dated on the 10th of January, that she was watching the *Alabama* at Amoy.

It appears from the statements that the *Alabama*, after consuming some time in coaling, ascended the China Sea during the northeast monsoon, and at a time when it blows with the greatest strength, in eleven days, running a distance of 1,600 miles against the wind and current of the monsoon, and that the *Wyoming* ascended the whole length of the China Sea from Batavia to Amoy, a distance of 2,000 miles, under the same circumstances, but without a similar limitation of time.

It is doubted, and very rightly, by East India navigators, whether there is not some mistake in these dates. A fleet steamer in that now reported of the *Alabama* was pursuing by the English steamer Vixen, on account of which is given by her master, Allen, in the *Nautical Magazine*, and also by the Kinkaster in his *Ocean Sailor*. After leaving Singapore, she passed to the westward of the Anambas, and then steered northeast; then passing northward of the Natunas until she had reached the meridian of 112° east longitude, she then steered north, carrying her fore and aft sails, until she had passed the Paracels, when she headed directly for Hong Kong, facing the monsoon. The distance is 1,825 miles, and it was accomplished in nine days and twenty-three hours, at a mean rate of 8.35 miles an hour.

The distance from Singapore to Amoy (the voyage of the *Alabama*) would be performed in ten days and eight hours at the rate of 8.5 miles an hour; and on the interval of time in eleven days, 2,112 miles, or four days more for coaling. But if she consumed twenty-four hours in coaling, she would have accomplished her passage in ten days at the mean rate of seven miles an hour.

In October, 1860, between the dates of the 10th and 22d, the United States steam frigate *Niagara* made the passage from Batavia to Hong Kong in eleven days and eighteen hours, which gives her a mean rate per hour of about 6.36 miles. But we find on examining her log-book that the wind was light, not exceeding an average of 5.8 until the second day before her arrival at Hong Kong. With regard to the *Wyoming*, the question is not so difficult of solution. She was to leave Riau on the 10th of December. She could probably reach Batavia, a distance of one mile, on the 15th. If we allow her a week for the repair of her boilers, she would leave Batavia on the 20th, and arrive at Amoy (the distance being 3,562 miles) on the 2d of January, even if her mean rate of going was no more than 6.5 miles an hour.

COSTA RICA CONSUL.

The President has reappointed Eli E. Berne as Consul of Costa Rica, at New-York.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the Revenue Bill had a meeting to-day. It consists of Senators Fessenden, Johnson and Howe, and Representatives Washburne, of Illinois, Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Fernando Wood, of New-York.

As both Houses had agreed to strike out the tax on spirits on hand, it was not deemed by the majority of the committee to be in controversy, and hence it so remains. It is understood that the sliding scale has been adopted with modifications, namely: Spirits distilled and sold, or distilled and reserved for consumption or sale, previous to the 1st of July next, of first proof, in addition to the duties payable on it, a duty of sixty cents per gallon; and upon all liquors which may be distilled after the passage of this act, and sold or reserved for consumption or sale, on or after the 1st of January next, seventy cents a gallon. The modifications are from seventy to sixty-five cents, and from eighty to seventy cents. Another point in controversy has been settled, namely: On distilled spirits imported from foreign countries previous to the 1st of July next, of first proof, forty cents additional per gallon; and on all such spirits imported from foreign countries on and after the 1st of July next, and previous to the 1st of January, a duty of forty-five instead of fifty cents per gallon; and on all such spirits imported on and after the 1st of January next, fifty instead of sixty cents per gallon.

The report of the Committee on Conference will probably be acted upon finally by both Houses to-morrow.

THE UNION NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Union National Committee met at the residence of the Hon. Edwin D. Morgan at noon to-day, and was called to order by that gentleman, as Chairman. Hon. Edwards McPherson, of Pennsylvania, was elected Secretary of the committee, in place of Hon. Gideon W. Foss, of New-Hampshire, who is absent from the country. Upon consultation, a call was unanimously adopted for a National Convention.

The following members were present:

Messrs. Edwin D. Morgan, of New-York, President; Lawrence Brainerd, of Vermont; Jos. K. Goodrich, of Massachusetts; Thomas G. Turner, of Rhode Island; Gideon Welles, of Connecticut; Denning Duer, of New-Jersey; Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania; Nathaniel B. Smithers, of Delaware; James F. Wagner, of Maryland; Thomas Spooner, of Ohio; Henry D. Lane, of Indiana; Ebenezer Peck, of Illinois; H. M. Heath, of Iowa; Wm. D. Washburn, of Minnesota; Cornelius Cole, of California; O. H. Irish, of Nebraska; Joseph Gerhardt, of the District of Columbia.

The committee was entirely harmonious in their proceedings, and adjourned in the best possible spirits.

Arrival of More Escaped Officers—Fifty Now Known to be Safe.

Fort Monroe, Monday, Feb. 22.

A dispatch, just received by the Commanding General from Col. Ware, commanding at Williamsburgh, says: The following officers, escaped from Richmond, have arrived at Williamsburgh: Col. Charles W. Tinker, Sixteenth Massachusetts; Major Meserve, Fifteenth Massachusetts; Capt. Chamberlain, Ninety-seventh New-York; Lieut. Ramsdell, Fifth U. S. A.; and Capt. Pierce, of the Signal Corps. This makes fifty in all who have arrived here in safety. Richmond papers of to-day state that they have recaptured 48. This leaves 52 still out.

Arrest of Clarke, the Robber of the Denver Mint.

Denver City, Monday, Feb. 22.

Clarke, who robbed the Denver Mint on the 11th inst., or 12th, was arrested near the Arkansas line, on Friday. Most of the money was recovered.

Indiana Union State Convention.

Indianapolis, Monday, Feb. 22.

The Union Convention for nominating a State ticket meets here to-morrow. The delegates are nearly all here. Gov. Morton will be nominated by acclamation.

A Russian Frigate.—The Russian frigate Alexander Nevsky, Capt. Pepoffsky, from Havana 10 ten days, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She made the passage under sail, her engines being disabled. The Captain reports having experienced very heavy weather on the passage.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST.
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the (NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT is sues.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 58 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
OFFICE, No. 36 BROADWAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1864:

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1863.....$2,913,023 94

RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.

For Premiums, viz.:		
Originals.....	$698,698 13	
Renewals.....	1,102,902 70	
War risks.....	39,274 23	
Total Premiums.....		$1,840,875 06
For Annuities.....		23,317 97
For Interest.....	$92,576 25—	2,001,201 03
Total.....		$11,804,354 50

DISBURSEMENTS DURING YEAR.

Paid Claims by Death.....		$444,226 69
Paid Dividends additional to same		117,000 00
Paid Dividends of Premium.....		7,000 00
Paid Surrendered Policies.....		103,775 53
Paid Annuities.....		12,127 39
Paid Loss on Sales of Real Estate		7,770 23
Paid Commissions.....		94,220 32
Paid Taxes.....		28,647 73
Paid Exchange, Postage and Advertising.....		14,393 88
Paid Salaries and Medical Examinations.....		29,200 25
Paid Law, Printing, Rent and Office Expenses.....		28,424 68— 978,633 70
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1864.....		$10,825,720 80

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Bank.....	$699,446 02
Bonds and Mortgages.....	4,469,754 20
United States Stocks.....	4,370,261 50
Real Estate.....	697,612 70
Balance due from Agents.....	10,104 28
	$10,825,720 80

Add,
Interest accrued..... $126,262 63
Premium due, in course of transmission..... 20,092 75
Interest semi-annual Premium (est)..... 200,000 00
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1864..... $10,364,576 19

Increase in net Cash Assets during year..... $1,112,311 07

POLICY ACCOUNT.

	Policies.	Amount.
Issued During year.....	2,942	$5,264,175
In force Feb. 1, 1863.....	15,044	43,776,025
In force Feb. 1, 1864.....	17,981	47,201,475
Net Increase during year.....	2,937	3,396,575

Dividends Additions payable with Policies..... $8,237,681

I have carefully examined the items contained in the foregoing statement, and certify the same to be correct.
(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS,
Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, WILLIAM MOORE, ROBERT H. McCURDY, J. GREEN FEARSON, MARTIN BATES, Jr., WM. J. BUNKER, WILLIAM BETTS, JOSEPH F. TELVERTON, JOHN WADSWORTH, ALLRED D. WELLS, NATHANIEL HAYDEN, JOHN M. STUART, OLIVER H. PALMER, SAM'L E. SPROULS, SAM'L M. CORNELL, LUCIUS ROBINSON, W. SMITH BROWN, ALEX. W. BRADFORD, RICHARD PATRICK, WILLIAM M. TOPHAM, WILLIAM A. HAINES, WARA WHEELER, SEYMOUR L. HUSTED, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, MILLARD FILLMORE, DAVID HOADLEY, HENRY A. SMYTHE, WILLIAM E. DODGE, GEORGE S. COE, WM. K. STRONG, WM. M. VERMILYE, JOHN E. DEVELIN, WELLINGTON CLAPP, W. SMITH BROWN, M. H. FREEMAN.

Secretary—ISAAC ARKELL.
Actuary—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Assistant Secretary—FRED. W. MORRIS.
Cashier—FRED. S. WINSTON.
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
Asst.-Medical Examiner—ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.

Counsel—WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D.
HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Attorney—RICHARD A. McCURDY.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
FOR $3,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees. The road is completed, is also under the control and ownership of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the purchaser will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 178 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, connecting there with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line between Chicago and Cincinnati, and for all lines between Chicago and Louisville and Cincinnati.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern points, the distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the entire completion of the whole is known to have its open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further information, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 49 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 9 o'clock P. M. punctually.
Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

TELEGRAPH
AND
EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. BUGGLES,
No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

SEYLERT & CO.,
No. 57 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

MIRONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BOUNTY FOR NINE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.
Papers are being prepared for collection of above bounty at banking office of ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, opposite Park. Volunteers will bring their discharges.

UNION BANK, New-York, Feb. 16, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, also Inspectors of election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of March next.
The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on improved city property, in sums to suit. No commission charged. Applications by letter, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 120 Broadway.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Feb. 16, 1864.
THIS BANK WILL RECEIVE FROM ITS depositors on deposit, to pay for outstanding notes of all the National Banks in the United States.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-ZEALAND.—E. W. GIBSON, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Parliament-st., N. Z. Special attention given to collections of claims in all parts of the State. Satisfactory references given to D. T. Livingston, No. 21 Park-row; Thos. R. Gilliland, No. 19 Wall-st.; Vosburgh & Hamlin, Merchants, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
To be located near the corner of Broadway and Canal-st.,
WITH AN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL OF
$2,000,000.

Business to be commenced with a capital paid in of not less than
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

The books of subscription will be open at the banking-house of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall-st., on MONDAY, FEB. 29, 1864.

Applications to subscribe for stock may be made personally or by letter to either of the undersigned, who will act as Promoters and Commissioners:

JOSEPH U. ORVIS.....Merchant, 320 Broadway.
WILLIAM A. KOBBE.....of Kobbe & Corlies.
GEO. A. WICKS.....of Wicks, Smith & Co.
A. N. DARLING.....of Hitchcock, Darling & Co.
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr.....of Vyse & Sons.
GEO. A. FELLOWS.....of Gordon, Fellows & McMillan.
WILLIAM DAVIDSON.....of E. V. Haughwout & Co.
D. APPLETON & CO.....Publishers, 443 Broadway.
WILLIAM S. WHITLOCK.....of Asa. Waddock & Co.
MASON BROS.....Publishers, 7 Mercer-st.
JOHN MACKAY.....Merchant, 68 Franklin-st.
CHARLES HINZENHEIMER.....Manufacturer & Jbr.
S. L. SOLOMON.....of S. L. Solomon & Son.
T. S. READ.....of Read, Bros. & Co.
R. BLAKEMAN.....of Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co.
WM. MONTROSS.....of Kitchen, Montross & Wilcox.
EDWARD CLARK.....of Singer Manufacturing Co.
BLAKE & DUTCHER.....of Dutcher & Ellerby.
ANDREW S. WOOD.....of Wood & Worthington.
WILLIAM S. FOGG.....of Fogg & Bro.
GEO. E. I. STATT.....Caterer, 375 Canal.
S. C. FARKHURST.....Produce Merchant, 32 Front-st.
PETER McMARTIN.....of 160 38th-av.
CHARLES MILES.....Straw Goods, 80 and 82 Leonard-st.
JOHN C. KELLEY.....of Austin, Kelley & Co.
WILLIAM PHELPS.....of Phelps, Jewett & Co.
HENRY M. STEVENS.....of Miner, Stevens & Co.
AUGUSTUS F. DOW.....of Dow, Youngs & Co.
CHARLES SCRIBNER.....of Scribner & Co.
JOHN McLEAN.....V.-P. Union Dime Savings Bank.
LEONARD C. THORNE.....of W. H. & L. Thorne & Co.
S. E. KNICKERBACKER.....Broker, 17 William-st.
JOHN A. PULLEN.....National Express Co.
SAMUEL SHETHAR.....of Shethar & Nichols.
L. J. PHILLIPS.....of L. J. & I. Phillips.
WILLIAM CRIPPS.....Prest. Standard Ins. Co.
GEO. F. BRADFORD.....Lounsbury, Bradford & Co.
F. O. WETMORE.....Shoe Manuf., 5 and 7 Dey-st.
WILLIAM W. HEERE.....of Meeker & Maidhof.
JOHN H. KNAPP.....of Ward & Knapp.
JOHN SMITH RICE.....of Smith, Rice & Co.
M. HILGER.....President of Germania Ins. Co.
JAMES M. DENELL.....Commission Merchant.
SIMON BACKES.....of Backes & Guiman.
GEORGE PANCOAST.....of Archer & Pancoast.
CHAS. D. BAILEY.....Treas. Atlantic Savings Bank.
SILVANUS GEDNEY.....of Hudson & Gedney.
WM. A. WALKER.....Produce, Pier 32 E. R.
R. L. & M. VELSER.....of Saxon & Van Velser.
A. & S. ROSENBAUM.....of A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.
GILLICK NICHOLS.....Blockmaker, 30½ South-st.
ROBERT IRWIN.....Boots and Shoes, 309 Bowery.
ALEXANDER RICH.....of A. Rich & Bro.
FRED. C. JONES.....of W. S. Thompson, Langdon & Co.
S. SCHUTENSTADER.....of Steinhardt & Schutenstadter.
HENRY MEIN.....of Whitinsville, Mass.
WARREN WARD.....Furniture, 277 Canal-st.
MALTBY G. LANE.....Grain Merchant, 4th-av.
L. WISE.....of L. & M. Wise.
JOHN G. MARSHALL.....of Marshall, Johnson & Co.
ISAAC C. KENDALL.....of Kendall & Williams.
L. GOLDENBERG.....of Rice & Goldenberg.
A. S. HERMAN.....Cloth, Warren-st.
CHAS. A. KELLOGG.....of J. P. Kellogg & Co.
J. O. PREBLE.....Envelopes, 77 White-st.
C. M. TUFTS.....of Tufts, Burtis & Co.
R. F. KNOWLTON.....of Wm. Knowlton & Son.
GEORGE JOHNSON & CO.....Manufacturers, 44 Walker-st.
AARON CLOSS.....Clothing, 261 Canal-st.
SHELDON W. BURDICK.....Merchant, 239 Broadway.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY.....of American News Co.
SOLOMON L. HULL.....of Hull, Conable & Arnold.
WM. A. WHEELOCK.....late Bliss & Wheelock.
C. F. LIVERMORE.....of Livermore, Clews & Co.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863.....	$8,214,398 92
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863.....	1,790,022 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums.....	$10,005,301 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863.....	$7,207,666 84
Losses paid during the same period.....	2,925,651 04
Returns of premiums and expenses.....	1,062,967 45

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock.....	
City, Bank and other Stocks.....	$3,466,661 20
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise.....	1,450,760 00
Real Estate and Bond and Mortgages.....	193,700 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurances and other claims due the Company, estimated at.....	104,964 21
Premium Notes and Bills receivable.....	2,272,676 65
Cash in Bank.....	744,613 58
Total amount of Assets.....	$9,236,646 23

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving scrip and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1853 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1849, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to.....$14,282,200
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864.....2,690,600
Total profits for 14½ years.....$16,982,850
The certificates previous to 1853 have been redeemed by cash.....11,690,216
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864.....$5,268,670

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burtt,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Robson,	E. F. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	S. P. Rowland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Josiah Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
C. A. Hargous,	Henry L. Bogert,	C. H. Minturn, Jr.,
R. L. Cutting,	A. A. Low,	W. F. Fairbank,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
takes his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE remaining fifty per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Bank will be required to be paid in as follows, viz.:
Twenty-five per cent. on Monday, the 14th March next.
Twenty-five per cent. on Thursday, the 14th March, 1865.
To those who desire to pay the fifty per cent. in full interest will be allowed at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the last twenty-five per cent. from date of payment to the 14th March, 1865.
The transfer books will close on the 5th proximo, and remain closed until the 15th.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

WANTED—A FEW ERIE CITY AND COUNTY Bonds.
Erie Canal Bonds of Erie, Pennsylvania.
Also, 10,000 North Branch Canal Bonds for which the highest price will be paid by
C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 163 South St.-st.,
Opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 30 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1864.
STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the annual election for nine Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of March, proximo, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed until after that date.
MOOD FALLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.
ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH R. R. Co., WATERTOWN, Feb. 20, 1864.
CHANGE OF TRANSFER AGENCY.—THE books for the transfer of the stock of this company in the City of New-York will hereafter be kept at the Mercantile Bank, D. HARNOLD, Esq., Transfer Agent. Bonds, coupons and dividends payable in New-York will also be paid at the Mercantile Bank.
E. F. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 17, 1864.
THE INTEREST DUE 1ST MARCH ON the bonds of this Company will be paid, less Government tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of Bank of New-York City.
WILLIAM H. WARREN, Treasurer.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISSION, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 64 Broadway.

$3,500 WANTED AT SIX PER CENT. on bond and mortgage on real estate, in this city. Address D., Box No. 6,248 Post-office.

NOTICE—TEN THREE PER CENT. GOVERNMENT TAX deducted from the Address Coupons, commencing Feb. 22, 1864, will now be received at the office of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 68 Wall-st.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY WATER WORKS Bonds wanted by C. T. BLANEY & CO., No. 6 Exchange-pl.

FINANCIAL.

$160,000.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.) GOLD BONDS
OF THE
QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Subscriptions for the above Bonds at par will be received at the office of the Company, No. 21 Nassau-st.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that Certificate No. 45,639, for one hundred shares of the capital stock of the New-York Central Railroad Company, is the property of the subscribers, and that the transfer of the same has been stopped. All persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating said certificate. J. N. PERKINS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against the negotiation of a check for $175, No. 636, on the Merchants' Exchange Bank, drawn by Davis, Rhodes & Co., merchants in this City, dated Feb. 2, 1864, and made payable to Amanda Bullus. This check has been lost, and its payment is stopped.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.
The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 19th inst.
By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.
THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them, or their legal representatives on or after the 25th of February.
S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. Co.,
CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL Co.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have decreed a semi-annual dividend of
SEVEN PER CENT.
(free from Government tax,) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 60 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC C. JUDSON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its Twenty-first Semi-annual Dividend of 4 Per Cents., free from Government tax, on and after Feb. 20, 1864. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq. Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.
LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Dated Feb. 10, 1864.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—PERSONS CONTEMplating insuring their lives, and those already insured, should communicate immediately with the undersigned, and obtain information of great importance to them. Address A. ANDREWS, Box No. 1,403 Post-office, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Thomas Kinnear, Edward and Charles J. Nestier, assignees of Caroline Bleidorn, against Caroline Bleidorn, William Radde, Francis Dessaur, Frederick Scheurenbrand, Roman Noll, M. Frank, Joseph Kuhn, Peter Joseph Kamp, J. Kuhn, Joseph Reager, Bertz, Widow Deutschaneck, John Weiland, Pa. Spadepoor, Jos. Maisbach, J. Ammon, Jos. Reynard, John Wilmot, William Velger, Peter Goltash, George Goltash, Henry Diefenbach, Frans Mansele, Edward Rudolphs, widow of Moses Weil, Henry Tippenger, Peter Schaffner, Adam Lutz, F. Nagel, George Naedele, Salamon Leimacher, Elizabeth Stacy, L. F. Fontanella, Gotlieb Marx, Joseph Weber, John Nal, Jac. Ammann, Ed. Levith, Louis Jacob Weis, John Nal, Jac. Ammann, Ed. Levith, Louis Halling, M. Kern, S. F. Von Beck, L. Lorens, C. Altenbrant, Catharine Schlippe, Joseph Schneiderhahn, Caspar Wessling, Henry Dormitzer, J. Stahlmann, August Stahlmann, Daniel Velmaseur, L. Lang, Caspar Benschelder, William F. Young, Frederick Hillman, Jacob Mann, John Kaine, Joh. Gaisdin, Rosina Waldschmidt, Justus Baierman, J. A. Betsch, Daniel Hauch, Elizabeth Hofer, H. Diefferbach, Theobald Ball, H. Lips, Peter Raab, Catharine Ohde, Wolf Lorenz Mohring, Catharine Vaarde, Rudolph Kussman, George Bast, Heinrich Retzich, Fr. Gobell, Christian Laubenheim, J. W. Freund, Emrich Roth, Nicholas Motten, Balthasar Bender, Catharine Wiedmann, Caroline Bentz, Peter Semar, Gustav Pauli, Eva Catharine Munn, Georg Zintle, Carl Haff, Simon Neuberger, Conrad Hutnagel, J. G. Busheim, Wilhelm Motzer, Anton Gerhard, Joh. Hoffmann, Joh. Rittich, Heinrich Mayer, Theodor Jac. Hamm, William Lunderman, John Zahn, Fr. Stoss, Julius Werthheim, George Reimherr, George Mager, Andreas Bushinger, Christian Berg, Eva Schell, George Spahn, Theodor Lutz, Daniel Wolf, John Schell, Dan. Deichert, John Kunstess, Ehrlich Mor, G. Frey, Joseph Seelig, Jacob Bonhag, Michael Schwinger, Eva Petrie, Christ Glas, Adam Dulger, Philip Schusterm, Margarethe Schoning, J. Kessler, J. Berlenbach, Joh. Alois Schipf, W. Stelts, Edward Heisel, Dorothea Wiegand, Franz Schaub, Joh. Bodmann, Henry Banke, Johann Gretjen Schaub, Andreas Schefer, Carl Kastinger, Joseph Frey, Fr. Wilhelmy, Elizabetha Wilhelmy, Hr. Kuhlmann, G. Demling, Babette Wetzel, George Nieder, J. H. Wesselhoeft, Johann Hunsenedor, Wm. Marsh, John Chr. Finnes, M. Schotz, Julius Gellmann, Louis Agster, Ulrich Sauer, Hermann Krall, Jacob Oettinger, John Rung, Maria Ripper, Richard Harold, J. P. Bruck, Christian Haidt, J. F. Eenlamb, George Spahn, Heinz Buntzen, Jacob Kruger, Sus Williams, Martin Holley, Sch. Schell, Henry F. Muller, Wolfgang Hess, Christian Ulrich, C. S. Hilenger, Conrad Dunkler, Carl Dingel, Michael Becker, Johanne Kronenberg, Edward Kisle, John A. Stewart, Receiver of the Bowery Bank; Louis H. Meyer, Edward Stucken, Edward Treost, Robert Troost, Christian M. Shroeder, Christian M. Shroeder, Jr., Hermann Shroeder, Charles Holtzapfel, Herman Boye, Herman Fraun, and Herman Schroeder, sr., To the defendants, and to all other creditors of the above-named Caroline Bleidorn, who were such creditors on the 24th day of July, 1856, and interested in the general assignment for the benefit of creditors, bearing date July 24, 1856, from the said Caroline Bleidorn to the above-named plaintiffs:

In pursuance of the directions of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, contained in the judgment made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date May 20, 1863, the undersigned, George W. Stevens, appointed by said court referee therein, hereby gives notice to all creditors of the said Caroline Bleidorn to come in and exhibit their respective demands against the said Caroline Bleidorn to the undersigned referee, at his office, No. 16 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March, 1864; and that such of the said creditors as shall not come in and prove their debts before the undersigned referee as aforesaid, on or before the day last mentioned, (or within such further time as may be allowed by the said Court or by the undersigned,) will be excluded from the benefit of said purchase. The said creditors are requested to make up and present their claims in such form as to show the following particulars, viz.: the dates and items of all debits and credits and the amounts unpaid on the 24th day of July 1856; all subsequent credits and payments, and the amount unpaid on the day the demand shall be verified, the interest claimed and the periods for which it is computed, stating the dates particularly; and also to verify the correctness of the statement presented, by affidavit. Dated New York, Jan. 26, 1864.
GEORGE W. STEVENS, Referee.
No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.
SMITH R. LAWS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 189 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN will meet every day next week, at one o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, the twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh instant, in Room number eight City Hall.
All persons interested are respectfully requested to be present without further notice from the Committee.
LEWIS B. BYERS, } Committee
J. D. OTTIWELL, } on
PETER MASTERSON. } Finance.
FEB. 19, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting, and to call the attention of those citizens whose discharges have already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman, or Secretary of the committee, No. 6 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT of Finance, City of New-York, Office of the Clerk of Arrears.—Public notice is hereby given that the assessments for opening Seventh-av. from 59th to 155th-st., and for regulating and paving the said Seventh-av. from 59th to 110th-st., and for sundry assessments during the month of October, 1863, that the detailed statement of property still unredeemed from said sale is published in the New-York Commercial Advertiser, a daily newspaper, and printed in the City of New-York. Owner can be had on application at this office. By order of the Comptroller.
AUGUSTUS FURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN will meet on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested are respectfully requested to attend.
JOSEPH SHANNON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN McCOOL,
Committee on Ferries.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS.—The most powerful, economical and durable wheels in use. TALLCOTT & DEBERSILL, 179 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1864.
This company will hold their thirteenth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the company, No. 26 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March next.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids in any form whatever being made for account of or on behalf of the company.
Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and on the days above mentioned. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in each case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.
The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable.
The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to suit the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY JAMES M. MILLER, OFFICE No. 52 PINE-ST.,
THURSDAY, FEB. 25,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAMUEL JAMES, ESQ., REFEREE.
No. 6 Walker-st., house and lot.
Nos. 308 and 308½ Mott-st., houses and lot.
Nos. 462, 562, 608, 610, 612, 614 and 616 Broome-st., houses and lots.
Nos 111 and 113 Bleecker-st., houses and lots.
No. 120 Avenue A, s. w. corner of 9th-st., house and lot.
No. 32 8th-st., s. w. corner of 10th-av., house and lot.
The valuable corporation leases of Nos. 46 and 47 Chatham-st., and 261 and 263 William-st. Also in fee, No. 37 Bank-st., the 3-story dwelling with all the modern improvements. Also, No. 26 White-st., 3-story dwelling. Also, the valuable property southwest corner of Washington and Bethune sts. Also, No. 261 3d-av., with 3-story brick dwelling with stores. Also, the leases of Nos. 122 Amity-st. and 100 Christopher-st.
Also, by order of the executors of John Buckmaster, deceased, No. 444 Water-st. and No. 181 Cherry-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer MARGARET & JESSIE, consisting of
Groceries,
Dry Goods,
Drugs and Medicines,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes,
Leather, &c. &c.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PRINCE-ST. PROPERTY.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable property: On PRINCE-ST.—Three-story brick house and lot No. 166, north side, between Mercer and Greene sts., 20x100; will built and in good order. Maps, &c., at No. 77 Cedar-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO give special attention to
SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
at residences, and out-door sales. Also,
SALES OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
AT AUCTION OR AT PRIVATE SALE,
on the most favorable terms.
C. A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON BROADWAY, 6TH, 7TH and 11TH AV

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class, full powered British steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to receive mails and passengers, and thence to

LOUISIANA ..... Wednesday ..... Feb. 24
VIRGINIA ..... Saturday ..... March 5
PENNSYLVANIA ..... Wednesday ..... March 16

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Rates of passage, including tender to and from Queenstown: First Cabin, $100 and $120, according to location of state-room. Second Cabin, $75. Steerage, $35. Prepaid Steerage certificates can be had at these rates.

Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's Offices, 69 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 69 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.

HIBERNIA, Capt. Moorehead, will sail from New-York Feb. 24. Rates of passage.—First Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30; Children's, under 7, $20; under 1 year, $5. Stewardess's fee, $2 50 each. Passengers also forwarded to HAVRE, Bremen, Hamburg, ANTWERP, &c., at equally low rates.

Steam from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $100; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Office, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
AFRICA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $120 00
Second Cabin Passage 60 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110 00
Second Cabin Passage 60 00

Steerage passage, $30. Prepaid certificates, $30. Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The Company's agents in these ships will not be accountable for Bonds or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... Saturday ..... Feb. 27
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday ..... March 5
ERIN ..... Saturday ..... March 12

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Rates of passage:

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin ..... $80 00 Steerage $30 00
First Cabin to London ..... 95 00 Steerage to London 35 00
First Cabin to Paris ..... 110 00 Steerage to Paris 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg ..... 95 00 Steerage to Hamburg 35 00

Passengers also forwarded to HAVRE, Bremen, Rotterdam, ANTWERP, &c., at equally low rates.

Steam from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $100; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Office, No. 69 Broadway, New-York.

FOR BREMEN AND HAMBURG—DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship

ROANOKE,

FRANCIS A. DRAKE, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for HAVRE, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely. No freight received or Bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 72 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 72 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The China, Anderson, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mail and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by half past 2 o'clock, A. M. The Asia will sail on the 9th March.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. JONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. C. Buildings, 51 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Pier-slip at 2 P. M. Passengers go with and through from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DAVID HAVILAND WITHDRAWS THIS day from our firm.

HAVILAND, BROTHERS & CO.

New-York, Feb. 15, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having this day formed a copartnership for the sale, on COMMISSION, of the manufactures of EDWARD HAVILAND, under the firm name of HAVILAND & CO., will continue, as heretofore, the porcelain business, at Limoges, France. All orders for the United States may be addressed through our friends, HAVILAND, BROTHERS & CO., of New-York.

DAVID HAVILAND.

by Charles Edward Haviland, Attorney.

New-York, Feb. 15, 1864.

NOTICE.—BUCKLIN & CRANE HAVING THIS day admitted JOHN A. CRANE and ISAAC B. CRANE as partners, will continue business at No. 46 Cliff-st., under the firm of BUCKLIN, CRANE & CO.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.

EDWARD E. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. ERWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HEREBY NOTIFY their friends and the public that the connection of NOLNEY ALLEN, Esq., with their firm ceases from and after this date.

GODLEY & BRIEST.

New-York, Feb. 15, 1864. No. 325 Washington-st.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

December 31, 1863.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 49 Nassau-st., near Fulton. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed to depositors on all sums not drawn out before MARCH 1 will draw interest from that date.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEHALL, } Vice
CHARLES COOPER, } Presidents.
HENRY E. COGGILL, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDREY, Treasurer.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON

DENTAL ASSOCIATION

use NITROUS OXIDE Gas, made fresh every time. Office No. 24 Bond-st. C. G. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. E. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 256 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are performing Teeth renewed without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. Those requiring anything in all sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $20; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on Gold, $5; silver $2. Extracting, 50 cents.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS OF THE BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH MANUFACTURES.

Super double Damask Table-cloths.
8-8, 3-4 and 4-4 Damask Napkins to match.
Doylies, Tray-cloths and Overlay.
Colored bordered Huck and Damask Towels.
Pillow-case Linen, 36 to 60 inches wide.
Shirting Linen of the best make.
8-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 extra heavy Linen Sheetings.
Piano and Table-covers.
Wine Cloths and Fruit Doylies.
Bed and Bath Blankets and Quilts.

Also,
8-4, 9-4, 10, 11 and 12-4 Cotton Sheetings.

Together with a full assortment of every description of UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

to which the attention of hotels and families furnishing is particularly invited.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.

No. 359
BROADWAY,
FOR STORES.
FOR SKYLIGHTS.
FOR DWELLINGS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
Manufacturers.

LACE CURTAINS,

No. 355
BROADWAY.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
Importers.

MUSQUITO
NETS, LACE,
PATENT CANOPIES FOR DO.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

RETIREMENT FROM BUSINESS
OF
W. K. PEYTON, NO. 276 BOWERY.

GREAT SALE OF SILKS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

OIL-BOILED BLACK SILKS, ONLY 87½c.

RICH LUSTER GRO DE RHINES, ONLY $1.

GRO GRAIN SILKS (for Mourning) $1 25.

PARIS AND LYONS TAFFETAS, AT $1 25 TO $1 50.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS (all the fashionable colors) Closing out at $1 25.

Also,

WET AND DAMAGED SILKS, just received from auction, VERY GREAT BARGAINS.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, 62c. and 75c. per yard.
FIGURED SILKS (doubled-faced) 62c. per yard.

Also,

45 pieces of EXTRA WIDE STRIPED SILKS, the richest goods imported, very slightly stained on the edges.

Ladies will find many SPECIAL BARGAINS in our Silk sale.

W. K. PEYTON,
No. 276 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ALPACAS! ALPACAS! ALPACAS!

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF THESE FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, embracing the most choice designs in
BLACK, MODE, DRAB, FRENCH GRAY, MAUVE, GREEN, LEATHER COLOR, RUSSIE, BROWN and PEARL COLOR,
will be offered this week at much lower prices than the present time for the value.

Ladies will find our stock the most extensive in the City.

We have every fashionable color imported.

W. K. PEYTON,
No. 276 Bowery, near Houston-st.

RETIREMENT FROM BUSINESS
OF
W. K. PEYTON, No. 276 BOWERY.

We shall offer this week

A SPECIAL CLEARING portion of our stock of BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED
SHIRTING and SHEETING MUSLINS,
together with our
ENTIRE STOCK OF PRINTS, GINGHAMS, TICKINGS, TOWELS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, CRASHES, FLANNELS, CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
at still further reduction in prices.

Hotel Keepers, Hoop Skirt Manufacturers and Boarding-house Keepers will find this sale worthy of special notice.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 276 Bowery.

REMOVAL.

TRACY, ERWIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Have removed to No. 490 BROADWAY, corner of Walker-st.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANDRE'S Celebrated Kid and Doeskin Gloves and Gauntlets, Courvoisier's and Dents's celebrated kids will be found in great variety during the week; also, white and fancy kids, 75c., 87c. and $1; undressed kids, 81; castor, 87c. and 75c.; cloth gloves; fleeced gloves; all kinds of gloves; ladies' and misses' hosiery and underwear; children's goods in great variety. N. B. The cheapest lot of white cotton hose in the City. Saxony yarns, all colors, at BLIGEN'S, Nos. 480 and 482 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

R. H. MACY,

HAS THE GOODS, FINE FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

MACY'S CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Duane-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Marshall, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

J. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 4, 5 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5, and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM TWENTY-SECOND-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 2:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 2:37 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:42 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 8:45 A. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the houses to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 18, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hampton, and stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 2 P. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 6 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 8:15 A. M., from Hunter's Point, opposite Newtown Creek.

Fare to Jamaica, 25 cents.

For Oyster Bay, (on Sundays,) at 5:30 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. BRASHNER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk; daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
2:15 P. M.—Way for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. REES will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., every afternoon, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 o'clock, for Perth Amboy, connecting with trains for Middletown, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. Freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Perth Amboy every morning for Camden. Freight received at foot of Murray-st. at 5 P. M. R. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, new cars, depot at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sunday train, 4:30 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:35 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6 P. M., and on Mondays only at 6:30 A. M. Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Montgomery and Pavonia-sts., Jersey City, and at the office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

THOS. V. DEHART, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail Express for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. E. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.—BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $2 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 25 cents per 1,000; and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. P. B. DAWLEY'S new established Press, No. 25 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY Court of Chancery, Notary Public, &c., No. 4 Chambers-st., Room No. 4, first floor, over Park Bank.

FURNITURE.

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS FOR SALE. C. C. HALL, No. 31 Park-row, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Director and Impresario ..... MAX MARETZEK.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, FEB. 24, at 8, THIRTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
BY UNIVERSAL DEMAND.
Petrella's new and brilliant opera, in four acts, of

ORO, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,

with the new and gorgeous mise en scene and the grand original cast.

Iono ..... Mme. MEDORI
Nidia ..... Mme. ZULEIKA
Glauco ..... Sig. MARINO ANI
Arbaces ..... Sig. BELLINI
Burbo ..... Sig. DUBREUIL
Saluzio ..... Sig. RICHARDS
Olcdio ..... Herr MULLER
Diros ..... Mlle. MILLNER
Conductor ..... Sig. J. NUNO.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 8, FOURTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

Second appearance this season of
Signor BIGNIOLI,
in LA SONNAMBULA.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 26,
DEBUT OF MISS HARRIS.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 27—EXTRA NIGHT.
FAUST.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers desirous of retaining their boxes and seats are respectfully requested to give notice at the box office during the day.

The sale of tickets and secured seats for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy, at Hoer & Schirmer & No. 701 Broadway, and at Hook & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Fine sts., from 9 to 5 o'clock.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND
NEW-YORK CIRQUE,
Opposite the Academy of Music, 14th-st.
Proprietor and Director ..... JAMES COOKE.

THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON and EVENING.
Matinée at 2½. Evening Performance at 8.
AND EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
BRILLIANT AND UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF MR. HENRY COOKE
and his great and unrivaled troupe of
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS,
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD,
from Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London, and the Cirque Champs Elysee, Paris.

Which were received at their
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
with the most
UNANIMOUS AND ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE AND PEALS OF LAUGHTER.

They will appear every afternoon and evening in conjunction with the
THE MAMMOTH EQUESTRIAN COMPANY OF THE HIPPOTHEATRON.

SPECIAL CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

It would be impossible to describe the sight training, rare intelligence, extraordinary skill, docility and obedience to command of this
WONDROUS CIRCUS TROUPE
OF PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS,
WHICH SURPASS BELIEF,
AND MUST
BE SEEN TO BE CREDITED.

The prices will remain as usual. The reserved Stalls 75 cents. Dress Circle, 50 cents. Children, half price. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Doors open, afternoon, at 1½; evening, at 7½. Afternoon performance concluding at 4; evening at 10.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 BROADWAY.
HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 BROADWAY.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK.
EVERY DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
OR,
WONDROUS MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.
WONDROUS MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.
WONDROUS MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.
A COMPLETE TOUR OF THE WORLD.
A COMPLETE TOUR OF THE WORLD.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE EVERY DAY.

While every one should see it, many have enjoy the purest intellectual pleasure suited to their respective tastes.

LADIES ESPECIALLY WILL FIND OUR NEW TEMPLE OF ART

a most delightful resort.

Doors open at 7; tours begin at 8.
Matinées at 3. Doors open at 2 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.
Carriages may be ordered at 4½ and 9½ o'clock.

H. B. McKEON, Manager.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Circulars at 676 Broadway and at 59 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
On Hudson River Railroad.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This well-established and flourishing institution is pleasantly located on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 2½ hours' ride from New-York. Special attention is paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in vocal and instrumental music. French is taught by a native and spoken in the family. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

A CLERGYMAN, ENGAGED IN PREPARING two young gentlemen for college, is desirous of meeting with two others having a similar object in view, to join them in their studies. Address M. A. OXFORD, Box No. 207 Brattleboro', Vt.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eighteenth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 12, 1864. See the New Annual Register, giving full information, address

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

ELLSWORTH'S MODEL WRITING AND Book-keeping Institute, Broadway, corner of 13th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Public lectures and Reviews by the Principals every Monday and Wednesday, at 8 o'clock. Those interested are invited to be present or send for circulars.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS TO GO IN THE country; one who is thoroughly qualified to teach the English branches, music and drawing. Call at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on Wednesday and Thursday, from 2 till 5 o'clock P. M., Room No. 200.

PROF. TH. DE L'OUEST FROM PARIS, is to open course of the French language for ladies and gentlemen in Mercantile Library, Astor-place, and for ladies only in Woman's Library, University-place, opposite Washington Park. Apply at the desks.

ELLSWORTH'S MODEL WRITING AND Book-keeping Institute, Broadway, corner of 13th-st., will hereafter be open from 9 to 11 A. M. for pupils unable to attend in the afternoon or evening.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, 19 West 38th-st., second door from 5th-av. The Spring term will commence Feb. 3.

WANTED—PUPILS TO LEARN A LIGHT AND profitable business; also, 15 paint brushers and glaze; can earn from $10 to $15 per week; inquire by ladies at No. 143 West 26th-st.; everything found while learning.

THE MISSES HALSEY, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 251 West 42d-st. For circulars, &c., apply at the school.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—O. S. WILLIS, A.M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A MALE ASSISTANT.—WANTED, A MALE assistant in a New-England seminary; he must be specially qualified to teach the natural sciences; religious character essential; salary from $400 to $600, besides board. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS OR upper nurse. To take charge of three young children; must have experience and be well qualified; none but Protestants need apply; best of references required. Apply at No. 16 West 24th-st., from 10 until 1 o'clock, Tuesday and Wednesday, this week.

PRIVATE TEACHER.—WANTED, A PRIVATE teacher for a young man 16 years of age, at his residence, for one hour each day; best of reference required. Address Box No. 1,380 New-York Post-office, stating salary and reference.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

A STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER. The engine has a solid iron frame; cylinder 11x30 inches; the boiler has 36 2-inches flues 12 ft. long; fire box 5x6 ft.; steam about 75 lbs. The above is complete and will be sold cheap. Apply to A. C. CHEWETT & CO., Kingston, Canada.

$8,000 TO $10,000 WANTED.—A PARTY to join the advertiser in establishing a first-class business to manufacture an article of great wholesale demand and without any risk, as the business can be made exclusively cash, and it can be satisfactorily shown that the present sales can be doubled every four months. Address C. CLARK, Box No. 180 Postal Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—AGENCY WANTED in San Francisco, for any article of merchandise, by a young man of experience about establishing himself. Any business entrusted to his care will meet with strict attention. The best of City references. Address P. T., Box No. 197 Post-office.

A FIRST AND NAVY HARD BRICK YARD FOR SALE—Capable of making 40 daily from 60 to 100 barrels of flour. Machinery, engine, conveniences, everything for a large business in complete working order. Address ARMY, Box No. 317 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets of New-York. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 36 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

DIAMOND PARLOR MATCHES
ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

The demand for them is large and increasing. No one having used them once will ever use any other.

Parties remitting by mail may have them sent to any part of the country, put up in packages of a dozen boxes each, at the cost of 25 cents for postage added to the price for one dozen boxes.

LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 62 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 8; Saturday matinée at its conclusion.

Sixth night of Maretzek's new Eco-not piece.

PURE GOLD,

with new and splendid scenery, original music by Maretzek, costumes by

CHARACTERS IN THE PROLOGUE.

Frank Rochford, an artist ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Breakenbury, a poor gentleman ..... Mr. Mark Smith
Sir Gerard Fane ..... Mr. W. R. Floyd
Ernest Breakenbury ..... Mr. Daly
Morley, a London merchant ..... Mr. Moore
Jackson ..... Mr. Morris
Helen Fortescue ..... Mrs. Hoey
Evelina Rochford ..... Miss Madeline Henriques
Pompey ..... Master McCormick
Peg Wellington ..... Mrs. Hoey
Mabel Vane ..... Miss Madeline Henriques
Mrs. Frimley ..... Mrs. Maurice
Kitty Clive ..... Miss Mary Barrett
Roxalana ..... Miss Emma LeBrun
Maid ..... Miss Green
Cleopatra ..... Master Maurice

TUESDAY—The new play, PURE GOLD, sixth time.
WEDNESDAY—Ninety-fourth night of ROSEDALE.
THURSDAY—PURE GOLD; seventh time.
FRIDAY—ROSEDALE; ninety-fifth time.
SATURDAY—MR. LESTER WALLACK'S BENEFIT.
First time this season.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,
No. 440 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT ..... Manager.

INCREASED ATTRACTIONS.
NOVELTY UPON NOVELTY!
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 23,
ALL THE VAST RESOURCES
of the Broadway Amphitheatre will be brought into requisition to furnish an entertainment of
UNAPPROACHABLE VARIETY AND ATTRACTION.
First week of Vallecchi's Troupe of
PERFORMING DOGS, MONKEYS AND PONIES,
from all parts of the world, which will be introduced in a great variety of
INDESCRIBABLY COMICAL PERFORMANCES.
First week of SAM LATHROP,
THE ORIGINAL "KAINTUCK CLOWN,"
who, in conjunction with the
INIMITABLE JON PENTLAND,
will furnish a mirth for the million in
THE HURDLE LEAPING BUFFALO
and
THE EDUCATED SACRED BULL,
in their extraordinary performances.
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
and the entire strength of the
THE LARGEST, MOST TALENTED AND MOST COMPLETE CIRCUS TROUPE
ever organized in America will appear in a
GRAND DISPLAY OF HORSEMANSHIP
and
WONDERFUL ATHLETIC FEATS,
such as can be witnessed only at
THE BROADWAY CIRCUS.
The entertainments will also introduce
THE FINEST DANCING AND TRICK HORSES
and
THE SMALLEST PONIES IN THE WORLD.
Doors open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7½.

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
WEDNESDAY AND ATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
Matinées for families, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,
HYATT FROST ..... Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25c.
FIFTEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
of this Mammoth Zoological Enterprise, which is unequaled by any exhibition of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
either in Europe or America. So vast and varied a collection was never before offered for public inspection in any country. Some of which are
A PAIR OF WHITE PEACOCKS,
A BEAUTIFUL NEBRASKA ELK,
A RUMMESE, OR HORNED COW.

The Zoological Gardens of London, now (thanunking all their Governmental support, cannot compete with this private enterprise of

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S,

established in this City, at Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, the extensive collection of beautiful animals of the rare species, the property of Mr. Van Amburgh, consists of Lions, panpags of South America, and inhospitable regions of Arctic Seas, most of which were captured personally by

THE GREAT VAN AMBURGH HIMSELF,

are not to be found in the Zoological Gardens of either ENGLAND, FRANCE OR GERMANY.

THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY.
STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS.

Nos. 229 and 231 Bowery.

EVERY EVENING during the week will be presented
A NEW ASSORTMENT OF NEW ATTRACTIONS.
FIRST WEEK OF MR. E. E. ROSSTON,
late with DAN RICE'S great show,
the people's Clown.
First week of Mr. WM. YOUNG, the wonderful Gymnast.

AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME
will be offered, introducing the best array of
EQUESTRIAN TALENT
ever brought together in this City.
MLLE. MARIETTA RAVEL
and
MR. JOHN DENIER,
in New and Brilliant Acts.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Children, 15 cents.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Matinee for Families at 2½.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK.

The public are respectfully informed that Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will give the second of his series of
FAREWELL CONCERTS,
prior to his departure for Europe, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, when the celebrated Prima Donna Contralto, Mme. ELENA D'ANNA-MILLE, HARRISON GRISWOLD, Pianist; GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor; CARLO PATTI, Violinist, will assist Mr. GOTTSCHALK.
Conductors ..... Sig. ABELLA and S. BEHRENS.
Admission, including reserved seats, $1. Seats may be secured at Messrs. Hoer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall Bros., No. 543 Broadway, and Sibell & Salsbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
Doors open at 7½; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL Freedmen's Relief Association will be held at Cooper Institute, on the evening of TUESDAY, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock. William Cullen Bryant, Esq., will preside. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D.D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and William Allen Butler, Esq., will address the meeting. The questions involved in the condition and destiny of the emancipated negro, so vitally interwoven with our present struggle, will be the prominent subjects of discussion. The interesting group of white slave children, sent North by Gen. Banks, will be present.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS—PAINTED BY ALBERT BIERSTADT—Are now on exhibition at the Cosmo Art Gallery, No. 765 Broadway, corner of Ninth-st.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 344 6th-av., New-York.
No. 197 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Children at 4, gentlemen at 7 P. M.

BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 7 P. M. for gentlemen.

At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young lad. ies.

LECTURES.

THEODORE D. WELD,

the eloquent author of "Slavery as It Is," "The Bible Argument," "Bible Against Slavery," &c., &c., will SHOW HOW TO PUT DOWN THE REBELLION,

in a Lecture entitled
"THE WORK, THE TIME, AND THE WAY."
at the
COOPER INSTITUTE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 24,

Tickets 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents; for sale at Sqeesy's, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway; A. J. DAVIS & Co.'s, No. 274 Canal-st.; Jessen Miller's, No. 5 Broadway; Lee & Matthews', No. 707 Broadway; McFarland's, Hall Depot, corner Broadway and 32d-st., and Office Women's League, No. 25 Cooper Institute.

Platform Tickets, 50 cents; sold only at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 48 Beekman-st.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE FREEDMEN?—Prof. HOWARD DAY upon the results of Negro Emancipation, in Literary Hall, Newark, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
New-York, Feb. 2, 1864.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating United States 5-20 per cent. Coupon Bond of 1874, No. 11,743, with coupons of and from Jan. 1, 1864, dated Feb. 1, 1864, and issued to E. Parmly & Co., or bearer. The same having been lost or mislaid in transmission to the Union Bank of London, 66 Lombard-street, from New-York Nov. 21, 1863. Payment thereof having been stopped at the United States Treasury.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating or purchasing certain certificates for five hundred shares of the Capital stock of the Quarter Hill Gold Mining Company of New-York, numbered 149, issued Oct. 20, 1863, to Marcus Walker, on transfer of the same has been stopped.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATION IN THE CITY AND VICINITY.

Opening of the Brooklyn Sanitary Fair.

The one hundred and thirty-second anniversary of the birthday of Washington was celebrated, yesterday, with more than ordinary enthusiasm. The military display was not equal to former occasions, but the "turn out" of the people was unusually large and enthusiastic. Flags were displayed from the public buildings, prominent places of business, and many private residences, and in various other ways was the disposition to commemorate "the day we celebrate" manifested.

The parks and squares were filled with people, and although business was not suspended, the City wore a holiday appearance.

At sunrise a salute of one hundred guns was fired on Madison-square, which was the opening note for the festivities of the day.

At 11 o'clock the Veterans of 1812 assembled at the Mercer House, and marched down Broadway to the Battery, where they fired the customary salute. Few of them wore the Confederate uniform, but their soldiery bearing and careful attention to discipline drew frequent cheers from the crowds assembled to greet them. At noon, while the veterans were returning from the Battery, the Trinity chimes were rung, and at 1 o'clock the old soldiers were reviewed by the Mayor at the City Hall.

The grand review of the Eighth, Eleventh, Twenty-second and Seventy-first Regiments by the Mayor and Common Council was the principal feature of the day. Early in the afternoon thousands of people thronged Broadway, anxiously waiting the approach of our City military. At 2 o'clock the gallant Seventy-first formed in line near Lafayette-place, and the Eighth filed by them. The Seventy-first closed ranks, and were followed by the Eleventh and Twenty-second Regiments. In this order the procession marched to the City Hall, where the review took place. The appearance of the different regiments was exceedingly fine. The Eighth have recently discarded their old uniforms, and yesterday came out for the first time in an entire new dress of blue. Their arms and accoutrements were in keeping with their well-known and honorable military record. The same may be said of the other regiments, whose precise marching and neat appearance elicited frequent applause.

CELEBRATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was thronged yesterday afternoon and evening by a respectable audience, composed of the teachers and pupils of the public schools, who had assembled to honor the birthday of WASHINGTON, by appropriate exercises. The proceeds of the entertainment were set apart for the benefit of the orphans of soldiers.

PYROTECHNIC DISPLAYS.

The fireworks at Union-square and the City Hall were especially suited to the occasion. The principal piece at Union-square was "Washington," with Liberty and Justice on either side. "Washington Crossing the Delaware" was represented at the City Hall. This piece is understood to be the largest ever produced in this City. The water-line was in the foreground, while the background was occupied by representations of WASHINGTON and the scow in which he crossed the river. The water-line was about one hundred and fifty feet long. The display began at 7 o'clock, but the great piece was not fired until 8 o'clock.

THE MUNICIPAL BANQUET.

Last evening, the City authorities and many distinguished citizens sat down to a sumptuous feast at DELMONICO'S, in Fifth-avenue, and after the removal of the cloth, Alderman HAVEN, in the absence of the Mayor, took the chair, and made an appropriate speech, introducing the first toast of the evening, namely: "This Day we Celebrate." Surveyor Andrews, Ex-Mayor OPDYKE, Mr. Thomas C. Fields, Orlando Stewart, Esq., Dr. Bradford and Recorder Hoffman each brief and pertinent speeches, and songs were sung by the Union Glee Club. Among those present were Judge LEONARD, Ransom, Esq., and the Indian Chief, IRAMAIA. Doworth supplied the music.

CELEBRATION IN BROOKLYN.

The anniversary was more generally celebrated in Brooklyn, yesterday, than ever before. The public offices and places of business generally were closed in the afternoon, in accordance with the recommendation of the Mayor, and everybody appeared to have turned out into the streets.

The weather was remarkably fine, and the women and children, taking advantage of the day, crowded the thoroughfares. Fulton-street was virtually jammed from the Ferry to the City Hall, while about the Park and the Academy of Music the throngs were so dense that it was difficult, and in some cases impossible, to move through them.

Flags were displayed from all the public buildings, and from a large number of private residences.

The grand feature of the day was the parade, and never since the organization of the local militia was there so fine a display in this city. The regiments all turned out in full ranks, and presented a better appearance in every respect than they ever did before.

The military formed at the different armories, and, proceeding to Henry-street, were organized into brigades, and took up the line of march shortly after 2 o'clock.

The Division were led through Clark-street, Fulton-street, Concord-street, Bridge-street, Sands-street, Washington-street, Nassau-street, Orange-street, Hicks-street, to Montague-place, where, from a platform erected in front of the Academy of Music, the military were reviewed by Major-General DIX and Staff, Brig.-Gen. STARNAHAN, of the army; Admirals FARRAGUT and GREGORY, of the navy, and Mayor WOOD. Acting-Master C. C. TAYLOR, in charge of a Company of volunteer officers of the United States School-ship Savannah, was also present. The civilians were represented by Hon. J. S. T. STRANAHAN, Judge LOTT, Judge RUTHERFORD, Judge DITTENHAM, Rev. Dr. FARLEY, and several others.

After passing the Academy the division marched through Court-street, Jamaica-street, Clinton-street, Atlantic-street, Hoyts-street, Livingston-street, Flatbush-avenue, Lafayette-avenue, Adelphi-street to Myrtle-avenue, where the parade was dispersed.

Gen. DIX was highly complimentary in his remarks to Mayor WOOD and Mr. STRANAHAN in regard to the display, not thought the guns in use by the artillery should be changed, being of a pattern not now used in the army.

The police arrangements in charge of Inspector BURK were excellent. The street in front of the Academy was kept clear of the crowd, and everything passed off in the most perfect order.

It was conceded by all, that the parade was the finest in every respect that had ever taken place in Brooklyn. No accidents occurred, and everything in fact passed off in the most satisfactory manner.

Previous to the parade the Twenty-third Regiment was the recipient of a splendid stand of colors from their lady friends. Rev. Dr. VINTON and Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN made the presentation addresses, and the response was made by Col. PAGE, of the regiment.

BROOKLYN SANITARY FAIR.

The opening of the Brooklyn Sanitary Fair last evening was an event of more than ordinary importance. For weeks the citizens of Brooklyn have been making the most determined efforts to insure the success of their great enterprise, and the brilliant display at the Academy of Music last night must have been exceedingly gratifying to them.

At an early hour immense throngs began to crowd every avenue surrounding the building, and at the time the public were permitted to enter, doors were entertained of serious accidents. The Academy of Music, the buildings opposite, and Montgomery Hall, were splendidly illuminated, and the scene was one difficult of description. Planned to be an out-door as well as an in-door fair, for hospitals were unable to gain admission. The whole affair may be expressed in the one word—fair. The ladies of the Academy, where the grand bazar of fancy goods is held, is not decorated with the elaboration which distinguishes Knickerbocker Hall. Its vast proportions forbid it, no less as a matter of taste than of practicability. This comparative plainness, however, brings the brilliance of the tables into greater and happy relief. From the centre of the ceiling depends a columnial mass of drapery, from the apex of which broad bands of alternate red, white, and blue bunting radiate in graceful curves to the pillars and amphitheatre, and thence droop in festoons between each. From the bottom of the columnar mass in the centre is suspended an American eagle, with outstretched wings, and grasping the national shield and colors. The effect is as if the proud bird were hovering in mid air over the heads of the spectators. The great drop curtain was been caught up and stretched over the stage, giving the rich effect of a crimson ceiling. The ugly woodwork of the side scenes is concealed by white muslin, with charming reliefs of the national colors. It is proper here to say that the decorations are the work of Mr. WM. PAYNE, of No. 300 Fulton-avenue, who has, in the most generous manner, given his personal superintendence and services, besides loaning the material for the decorations. To Mr. DE GRAW, Chairman of the Committee on Decorations, great credit is due for taste and energy.

A superb feature of the decorations of the auditorium is a painting by CATLIN, so large as to cover the entire unsightly back wall of the stage, and representing a camp scene with the United States Sanitary Commission tent in the foreground, displaying the attendants of the commission ministering to the sick. The faithfulness of this representation is guaranteed by the appearance of a real tent in the Academy, and very near it, containing wounded soldiers from David's Island, and attendants of the commission, and showing the practical workings of the commission.

Prominent among the features of the Fair, are the apartments allotted to the Treasurer's Office and the Post-office, occupying a prominent floor on either side. At each a female stands at the stage-door entrance on Montague-street. In the centre of the room, on a raised and carpeted platform, stands a magnificent piano, gift of Messrs. STEINWAY & Sons. A suggestive emblem of Dixie's happy land, in the shape of a palmetto tree, mounts grim and thorny guard over the Sanitary tent.

A brilliant effect is produced by the hundreds of vividly-colored Afghans and bed-quilts of worsted, silk, satin, or more homely, but sensible, and by no means cheap, cotton, which are hung at the back of the family circle, it was difficult to get a glimpse of all that was presented for public inspection.

Knickerbocker Hall was most elaborately decorated with evergreens, into wreaths, pillars, arches, stars and festoons. Over the Montague-street entrance is a tasteful combination of evergreen and flags. Around the ground floor are arches, on each side of which are shields, draped with miniature flags, and in each arch a white star. At the southern end of the building a fine full-length portrait of WASHINGTON, surrounded by flags and other patriotic emblems. The walls are covered with flags—indeed, everywhere where the green is not, the red, white and blue takes its place. Pendant from the ceiling hangs a gigantic chandelier, with two hundred burners.

The New-England Kitchen is also a prominent feature, and one deserving of all the attention bestowed upon it, which was anything but slight last evening. The entertainment closed a few moments after 10 o'clock, the hour announced in the programme. To-day hundreds will undoubtedly embrace the opportunity to see what last evening it was quite difficult to get a distant view of. In future the charge will be fifty-five cents for admission to all parts and departments of the Fair. At the same time those who desire to visit at any time only the main Fair in the auditorium are required to pay but twenty-five cents, the sum of ten cents being charged for admission to each of the separate departments, the museum of arts, relics and curiosities, the picture gallery, and the New-England kitchen.

These charges are moderate, and will receive the approval of the public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The Movements in Florida—An Order from Gen. Gillmore.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Thursday, Feb. 18, 1864.

The operations at Florida are still going on, although as yet there has been no fighting of moment.

Our advance forces are at Barber's.

Within two or three days the cavalry have been at work in the country a few miles off the Florida Central Railroad, but have not effected any brilliant achievement.

A train of cars is running between Jacksonville and Barber's. Considerable difficulty is experienced in getting vessels of large and moderate draft over St. John's bar. Every heavy blow tends to increase the obstacle.

Jacksonville is beginning to assume quite a business aspect. Traders have succeeded in obtaining permits to land their goods, and it is stated that a party contemplates opening a large hotel.

Large droves of cattle and hogs have been driven into our lines within the past few days.

It is reported that BRANNIGAN is on his way from Savannah with a large force, to oppose our further progress toward the interior. The road is clear from Jacksonville to Lake City, and we do not fear of meeting the enemy in force this side of the Suwanee River.

The permanent occupation of Florida may be set down as a fixed fact. Rebels who take the oath of allegiance and behave themselves properly will be treated with leniency. Rebels who continue to remain as such, will be dealt with according to their deserts.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. GILLMORE.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, } HILTON HEAD, S. C., Feb. 15, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24.—I. Loyal people, and such as desire to become so under the provisions of the President's Proclamation of December 8, 1863, who are now absent from their homes in East Florida, are invited to return there, and resume their usual avocations. It is the intention of the United States Government, and will be within its power, to afford them all needful protection.

II. It is the duty of officers to entertain in the strictest manner, and under the severest penalties, all strolling officers and regulations forbidding the destruction or pillage of private property. Those who deliberately fail in the performance of their duty in this particular, will be recommended to the President for summary dismissal.

By command of Major-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.

ISRAEL P. SMALL, Capt. 47th M. V. Vols., Act.-Asst.-Adjt.-Gen. RD. V. SMITH, Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.

Shocking Tragedy in the Seventh Ward.

ATTEMPT AT A DOUBLE MURDER—SUICIDE OF THE PERPETRATOR—THE MOTIVES LOVE, JEALOUSY AND REVENGE.

Below we give the details of a tragedy which occurred a few nights since at No. 69 Division-street, in which one man lost his life, and a deliberate attempt was made to murder two others.

It seems that Mr. FREDERICK EICHELER, a German aged about 40 years, and residing at No. 82 Stanton-street, some months ago proposed to a lively and intelligent young German widow. The only obstacle to be encountered was the fact that EICHELER had then a wife living somewhere in this country. He assured the widow that for good reasons he had commenced a suit for divorce against his wife, and that there was an excellent prospect of a speedy and favorable result. In that event the marriage was to be consummated at once. The law's delay rendered the fair widow impatient, and when a fellow-countryman, named JOHN MANZ, proposed for her heart and hand she consented to become his wife, and five weeks ago they were married. Since that time the husband and wife have resided at No. 69 Division-street. When EICHELER became cognizant of this fact, he was at first highly indignant, and subsequently very gloomy and disturbed. Last Wednesday morning he visited the place, and had an interview with Mr. and Mrs. MANZ. He told the latter that he did not care to live any longer now that she was the wife of another. Late the following evening EICHELER returned to MANZ's residence, and said that he was going to enlist in the army the next day, and had come to bid them both good-bye. He took out his pocket book and offered some money to Mr. MANZ, at the same time urging the latter to go out and get two bottles of wine, with which to take a parting drink. MANZ declined to go for the wine and EICHELER thereupon went for it himself. Subsequent events showed that EICHELER's motive was to get MANZ out of the room, and during his absence to murder the wife. This is the only conclusion to which one can come, judging from what immediately followed. EICHELER was absent but a short time, when he returned with two bottles of wine and three tumblers. In each of the tumblers he had secretly placed a quantity of white powder, which, as subsequent chemical analysis proved, was arsenic. Wine was poured into the tumblers, and all the persons engaged drank of it. MANZ and wife, however, suspicioned that all was not right, and drank very sparingly of the liquid. EICHELER was noticed to be very much excited during the drinking of the wine, and left hurriedly immediately after. Mrs. MANZ soon became alarmingly ill and remained so for many hours despite the most active remedies which her physicians could administer.

Just as EICHELER was leaving MANZ's room he suddenly drew a revolver from his pocket, placed the muzzle near MANZ's head and fired. On account of the high state of excitement in which he was at the time, he missed his aim, and the ball lodged in a wall behind his intended victim.

This, it will be remembered, was late on Wednesday night last. The next we learn about EICHELER is that he was found dead on Friday in his room at CLARK's Hotel, No. 26 Chatham-street. Officer EDWARD F. WHITMORE, of the Seventh Precinct, was notified, and from the investigations which he has made it appears that immediately after BROWNE left MANZ's house he went to the Hotel and took a room. On Thursday, when the chambermaid went to his room, she found the door locked; after rapping and receiving no answer, she passed on. Not thinking it a very strange circumstance to find the bedroom door fastened, she made no report of it until the next morning, when it was found in the same condition. Upon making a report of the fact, the proprietor caused the door to be forced, and EICHELER was found dead in his bed.

Dr. JOHN BEACH made a post-mortem examination of the body, from which it was found that death was the result of arsenic or some other equally virulent poison. It is the opinion of the Doctor, from all the circumstances of the case, that deceased died on Wednesday night. The body was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where Coroner RANDT will hold an inquest on it at 10 o'clock this morning. EICHELER was an upholsterer by occupation, and so far as is known, has hitherto borne a good reputation in the society in which he moved.

Mr. MANZ, who did not drink much of the wine, felt very little ill effects from it. The pistol was exploded so near his face that the burning powder singed his hair and whiskers. It is believed that Mrs. MANZ will recover with careful nursing and attention.

The Metropolitan Fair.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the pleasure to inform you that the War Department has requested Instructions for the free entry of the articles imported for the Metropolitan Fair at New-York for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. I have accordingly given the necessary instructions to the Collector of Customs at that City.

Yours, very respectfully,
(Signed.) S. B. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., &c., New-York.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000 Amer Gold	126⅝	200	Bunks Co. L. Co		1⅛
100 N. Y. Cen	127⅛	350	Rock Island R		121⅛
100 do	127⅛	200	Tol. & Wab. R	b3	80⅜
100 do	s3. 127⅜	460	Cumb. Coal		62
200 do	127⅜	300	do		61⅝
200 do	s3. 127⅜	200	Fort Wayne		101
300 Erie Railroad	121⅝	1300	do	s30	101⅜
200 do	121⅞	700	do		101⅝
200 do	b3. 122	100	do		101⅞
100 do	122	600	do	b3	102
400 do	121⅜	100	do	s30	101
50 do	121⅜	100	do		101⅛
700 do	121⅜	600	do		102
100 do	121⅜	100	do		102⅛
100 do	b3 122	300	do		102⅜
100 Harlem R	b10. 121	400	do	b10	102
400 do	b5. 121	400	do		102⅝
400 do	121⅛	400	do	s60	102⅞
100 Reading R	122⅜	800	Quicksilver Min. Co		41⅜
500 Mich. Cen. R	103	100	do	s3	41⅝
400 Pittsburgh	110	100	do		41⅞
300 do	110⅛	100	do		42
500 Gal. & Chi. R	122	800	do	b3	42
200 do	121⅜	100	do	b10	42
400 Chi. & Rock I. R	142⅜	300	CHI. & N. W. R		56⅜
200 Canton Co	b3 44	200	do	b5	56⅝
1000 do	44⅛	200	do		56⅞
500 do	44⅜	200	do		56⅜
100 do	s3 44⅜	100	do		56
100 do	b3 45	100	do		56⅛
100 do	blw 44⅛				

[Advertisement.]

Public Speakers, Military Officers, and Singers can use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, as freely as requisite—containing nothing that can injure the system. They are invaluable for allaying the hoarseness and irritation incident to vocal exertion, clearing and strengthening the voice.

[Advertisement.]

The price of BURNETT'S Cocoaine has advanced to seventy-five cents per bottle. BURNETT never changes his quality, and has been compelled to advance prices owing to increased cost of material. His goods are cheap because they are reliable.

[Advertisement.]

The subscriber will sell, through Messrs. MULLEN & WILKENS, at No. 111 Broadway, TUESDAY, Feb. 23, eighty choice building lots, located mostly between 8th-av., Broadway, 42d-st., and Central Park; a large number are located at 42th-st., 46th-st., and 8th-av., adjoining the College property; free from rock; enough below the grade for cellars; surrounded by genteel brown-stone dwellings. Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage three or five years, at the option of the purchaser, at 6 per cent. per annum.

JONAH CONKLING, No. 24 Washington-square.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. Whopinused for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

BERINGER'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HANNAH'S Patent Powder Proof Safes, with MARVINE & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Neck-tie manufacturers can save 40 per cent. by using the WILCOX & GIBBS sewing-machine, No. 505 Broadway.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 43 | SUN SETS..... 5 45 | Moon rises 6 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 07 | Gov. Island.. 8 45 | Hell Gate..10 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Feb. 22.

Cleared.

Steamship Britannia. (Br.,) Muirhead, Glasgow. P. McDonald & Co.

Ships Orient, Hill, Liverpool. Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Protector, (NOR.) Ehye, Corunna. Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Milton, Fuller, New-Orleans; Progressator, Dech wite, (Bremen.) Mesopotamia, Havana. F. W. Wurt & Co.; Water Lilly, (Br.,) Ansell, Havana. N. H. Brigham; Gazelle, (Br.,) Liverpool. R. P. Buck & Co.

Brigs Warren, Smith, Philadelphia. H. Small; Laura, (Br.,) Lauchlance, Point Petre, Guadeloupe. S. R. Rogers; Kalamo, (Br.,) Dexter, Marcaibo. D. R. De Wolf; Olivia, (Br.,) Marino, Philadelphia. H. S. Vining.

Schooners J. Fredmore, Cranmer, Fortress Monroe. B. F. Small & Co.; Conrier, Curtis, Wilmington. A. F. Bailey & Co.; Nelson, Wood, Stamford; Mineral, Turner, Baltimore. R. Dymond & Co.; E. H. Small, Cain, Philadelphia. Baker & Dayton; Lyndon, Cozzens, Salem. Baker & Dayton; Ann Williams, Jr., Thompson, Philadelphia. Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 17 inst., via Masterus [inlet 20th, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 20 inst., 15 miles N. of Hatteras, passed schr. Water Witch, hence for Newbern, 19 inst. day, off Body Island, passed steamer Relief, from Hilton Head for Fortress Monroe. 21st, 10 A. M., passed steamer Petrel, hence for Beaufort.

Russian frigate Alexander Nevsky, Capt. Fedoseeffsky, Havana 19 da. Experienced very heavy weather on the passage. Came under sail, her machinery being damaged.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland. Mo., with mdse. and passengers to E. B. Crocker & Co.

U. S. steam transport Fannie, Theobold, Hilton Head 3 da., with invalids, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Ship Queen, Arent, Liverpool 60 da., with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Was from Jan. 1 to 8th from lat. 47 to 42, lon. 30 to 45; experienced very heavy westerly gales; also passed large quantities of wreck and a portion of a ship's deck, with four beams attached; since had heavy westerly gales all the passage. Dec. 21st, lat. 39 40, lon. 32 10, Thomas Manst, seaman, died.

Bark Osprey, (of Turks Island,) Norton, Matamoras 20 da., with cotton to Peck & Church. Rid. in co. with barks Quinebaug and Clober, both for New York. Had heavy weather on the coast.

Bark Ocean, Gardner, Trinidad 23 da., with molasses, etc., to Geo. S. Stephenson & Co.

Bark Marion, (Br.,) Merrill, Rio Janeiro Jan. 8, with coffee to Rosecrantz & Franchiadi.

Barks W. B. Anderson, (of Rockport,) Pierce, New-Orleans 20 da., with mdse. to master.

Brig Baron de Castine, Haskell, Matamoras 20 da., in ballast to Howard & King. Feb. 11, lat. 31 36, lon. 73 50, picked up six bales of cotton, supposed thrown overboard from some blockade runner; no marks on them.

Brig Amazon, (of Fairhaven,) E. S. Thompson, Bermuda Jan. 28, and Grand Turk 10 da., with salt to G. F. Pemberton. From 17th to 19th had very heavy winds from W. to W. N. W. Lost no vessels.

Brig Agnes, (Br.,) Duncan, Matanzas 22 da., with mdse. to Ed. Lay & Co. Was struck by 30 miles of the Sandy Hook on the 16th, and was blown off with the late heavy winds from N. W.

Brig Union, (Br.,) Munroe, Cornwallis 7 da., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Thomas Borden, Wrightington, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fayrest, Chapman, Norwich, with Yankee notions to H. S. Bunnell & Son.

Schr. Frought J. Smith, Henderson, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Milton Badger, Barker, Washington, D. C., 3 da., in ballast.

Schr. H. W. Benedict, Hayes, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. J. C. Bunyon, Matthews, Virginia 3 da., with wood.

Schr. Tilla E., Anderson, Dighton.

Schr. John Jones, Ward, New-London, for Piermont.

Schr. Frederick Hall, Ingraham, Norwich.

Schr. Mary E. Cann, Lamson, Portsmouth Grove.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, Rogers, Providence.

Schr. Ida, Gilbert, Providence.

Schr. Montrose, Carter, Portsmouth Grove.

Schr. Hattie Low, Mumford, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Ella Cozzens, Rose, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Jones Sperry, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. Henrietta, Wasshill, New-Bedford.

Schr. Alexander Baker, Jr., Warren, Fall River.

Schr. Mary E. Tabor, Tabor, New-London.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Republic, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sarah Matheson, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mora, Chadwick, Providence.

Schr. Manuel Borden, Borden, Fall River.

WIND—Fresh S. S. E.

Below.

Ship Liverpool, Chamberlain, from London Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Belle, (of Barbados,) from ——.

Schr. J. H. Bayles, (of Brookhaven,) from ——.

Sailed.

Feb. 22—Barks Lord Baltimore, Anna & Bertha.

Feb. 23—Steamer Perrel, Curtis Martin.

Ships Chase, Malaker, New World, Negropont; Harbinger Scotland, Glenalmond, Glen Avon, E. W. Burt, Salem.

Brigs New-York, Retriever.

Schooners Charles Dennis, Prince of Wales.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Jan. 6, ships Undaunted, Fay, Boston, condemned; First Wing, Kelly, from Boston for California, loading the cargo of the Undaunted; Bark Westland, Mason, from Pernambuco (Pinchs.); brig Sparkling Sea, Seeger, St. Andrews, do.; ship Grey Eagle, Chaloner, from Baltimore, do.

At Trinidad, Jan. 25, schr. C. P. Young, for Portsmouth, N. H.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 22 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls troubles on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, languor, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 28th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 819 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

MISS MINA GEARY, the talented Vocalist, writes us follows:

KENDALL & Co.

GENTLEMEN: My hair, which has been very strong and abundant, commenced falling out by the handfull; so much so that I would soon have been left without any, but that I was fortunately recommended to try your AMBOLINE; and I have much pleasure in stating that after using one bottle of it, my hair quite ceased falling out, and is now getting as strong and heavy as could be desired.

MINA GEARY,
Dec. 30, 1863. No. 81 West 44th-st., New-York.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE

Is a stimulating extract of flowers, roots and herbs, for the growth, beauty and permanent vigor of the hair. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay and promote a healthy growth.

It also prevents the hair from turning prematurely gray, causes it to grow on bald heads, eradicates dandruff, and cures diseases of the scalp. It is a preventive of headache, and as a dressing, imparts health and pleasantness to the head.

Put up in a box containing 2 bottles, one to be used at night as a restorative, the other for morning use as a dressing. Price $1 per box.

KENDALL & CO., Proprietors,
No. 355 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.
Sold by all druggists.

STERLING'S
AMBROSIA,
FOR THE HAIR.
PRICE $1 PER BOX.
Containing
TWO BOTTLES.
DR. H. E. STERLING,
Sole Proprietor,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.
For Sale
BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA

is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itchings of the head; positively prevents dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

DEMULCENT.

THIS entirely new SOAP is beyond all comparison the best compound yet offered for

Chapped or Tender Hands,
THE NURSERY,
and all Toilet Uses,

Manufactured only by J. G. HULL'S SON,
28 FARMS NOW, N.Y.

Who also offers upwards of 100 varieties of
TOILET and STAPLE SOAPS and CANDLES
For sale by most of respectable dealers.

TO ONE AND ALL.

Are you suffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in Consumption? If so, use Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime, a safe and effectual remedy. This is no quack nostrum advertisement, but is recommended by the medical faculty. Sold by ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 100 Canal-st., New-York, by J. Milnor, No. 158 Broadway, and in Boston by Tilden & Co.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES
KNOWN AS
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calculous deposition, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for Men, Women, or Children.

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Lassitude,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the untimely deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEAKNESS

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

F

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE,

In many affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

See symptoms above.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicines, for unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES SHORT DISEASES

in all their stages, on the Exterior, little or no change of Diet; no Inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED AND WORN-OUT MATTER!

Thousands upon thousands who have been the

VICTIMS OF QUACKS,

and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been driven up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and

PERHAPS, AFTER MARRIAGE.

M

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

AND IT IS CERTAIN TO HAVE THE DESIRED EFFECT IN ALL DISEASES FOR WHICH IT IS RECOMMENDED.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the blood, and attacks the sexual organs. Beings of the poor, cats, throat, windpipe and other mucous surfaces, making its appearance in the form of ulcers. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and removes all scaly eruptions of the skin, giving to the complexion a clear and healthy color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its blood-purifying properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of sarsaparilla.

C

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

an excellent lotion for diseases of a syphilitic nature, and as an injection in diseases of the urinary organs arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES

FROM 5 TO 20 YEARS' STANDING, with NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME, For Medical Properties of Buchu,

SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES,

See Prof. DEWEES valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, England, published in the Lancet, of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 50 cents per bottle, or six for $2. 50.

Or half dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Cure guarante